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MANUFACTURERS RECORD

ESTABLISHED 1882

A Publication for Executives

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MAY, 1947

Number 5

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Cover Illustration—(Continued from front cover) at the Glenn L. Martin aircraft plant, Middle River, near Baltimore, Md. Powered by six General Electric gas turbine engines, the new airplane has a wing span of 108 feet, 4 inches, a length of 85 feet, 9 inches and a height of 27 feet, 6 inches. Several innovations are incorporated in its design. One is a new "bicycle type" landing gear especially designed for planes flying at speeds approaching the trans-sonic. The wings are thinner than in a plane built for slower speeds and thus do not have the space for the large main wheels, which in the XB-48 are placed bicycle style in the center of the ship and retract upward into the fuselage. A smaller wheel near each wing tip gives stability during taxi operation.

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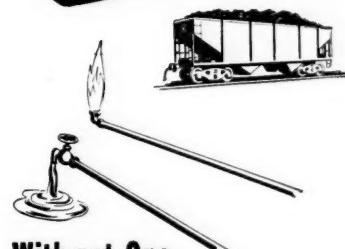
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NEW AND EXPANDING PLANTS

COMPILED FROM REPORTS PUBLISHED IN THE DAILY CONSTRUCTION BULLETIN

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM — Birmingham Linen Service plant, \$500,000.

BIRMINGHAM — Southern Natural Gas Co., construction programs, \$50,000,000.

FLORENCE — Madding King Co., bakery, \$60,000.

HUNTSVILLE — Robert Ward, laundry, \$100,000.

OPELIKA — Dixie Cotton Products Co., manufacturing plant, \$30,000.

SILURIA — Buck Creek Cotton Mills, Inc., cotton mill plant and addition to machine shop, \$150,000.

ARKANSAS

CALICO ROCK — Doyne Hurst, canning plant.

CAMDEN — International Paper Co., improvements, also new paper machine at Louisville and Mill.

HAMBURG — Odis Duncan, potato dehydrating plant.

HARRISON — Harrison Die Casting Co., factory, \$21,000.

LITTLE ROCK — Lime Cola Bottling Co., modern bottling equipment.

LITTLE ROCK — Westinghouse Electric Corp., factory, \$808,604, manufacture tungsten filament lamps.

MAGNOLIA — Hiwan Oil & Gas Co., gasoline plant in West Atlanta Field.

MALVERN — Malvern Industrial Development Corp., uniform plant, \$43,000.

MCGEHEE — W. E. McPherson, rice mill, \$500,000.

MCGEHEE — B. B. Change, pasteurization plant.

MENA — Gordon Dairy Products Co., dairy and milk pasteurizing plant.

MONTICELLO — Monticello Charm-Tred Mills, Inc., cotton rug mill, \$25,000.

POCAHONTAS — Alvin and Frank Kourek, frozen food locker plant, \$30,000.

SILOAM SPRINGS — Chamber of Commerce, garment factory, \$49,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON — Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., storage and repair garage, \$50,000.

FLORIDA

DADE COUNTY — Standard Oil Co., warehouse, office and storage shed, \$220,000.

DADE COUNTY — Cadmus D. Blankeney, sanitation building, \$10,000.

DADE COUNTY — Miami Paper Mills, settling tanks, \$18,000.

FORT PIERCE — Frozen Food Center of St. Lucie County, Inc., quick freeze and food processing plant.

JACKSONVILLE — Milton Gelbman, food processing plant, \$33,000.

LEESBURG — Foremost Fertilizer Co., warehouse.

MIAMI — I. R. and B. R. Applebaum, warehouse, \$150,000.

MIAMI — June Dairies, dairy plant, \$250,000.

MIAMI — Lester F. Preu Corp., service station.

MIAMI — R. C. Gardner, warehouse, \$16,000.

MIAMI — Rowell Flooring Co., addition to warehouse, \$14,500.

MIAMI — Butler Wilson Paper Co., warehouse.

MIAMI — Domestic Refrigeration Co., Inc., basement addition to warehouse, \$35,000.

MIAMI — Florida Power & Light Co., 40,000 KW Miami steam electric station extension, \$380,000.

MIAMI SPRINGS — Orange State Oil Co., service station, \$10,000.

OCALA — Swift & Company, meat packing plant, \$127,000.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA — Acme Steel Co., warehouse.

ATLANTA — Clark Thread Co., office and warehouse, \$45,646.

ATLANTA — Atlanta Oak Flooring Co., warehouse, \$125,000.

ATLANTA — Southern Railway System, control tower.

ATLANTA — Electrical Wholesalers, Inc., warehouse and office building.

ATLANTA — Victory Motors Co., building.

ATLANTA — Joseph M. Berne, office and storage of films building, \$235,000.

ATLANTA — Swift & Company, adhesive plant, \$90,000.

ATLANTA — Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., office and warehouse, \$246,000.

CHAMBLEE — Westinghouse Electric Co., office and warehouse for Lamp Division.

COLUMBUS — Swift Spinning Mills, addition to picker building.

COLUMBUS — Morton Machine Works, Inc., plant addition.

COMMERCIAL — Commerce Manufacturing Co., Inc., plant addition.

FORSYTH — Forsyth Cotton Mills, addition.

HELEN — Helen Hosiery Mills, dye plant.

LAGRANGE — Tech Greyhound Corp., bus terminal, \$50,000.

PELHAM — Clark Thread Co., thread mill addition.

TIFTON — Armour & Co., hide processing plant, \$22,000.

WASHINGTON — Pet Milk Co., plant, \$1,500,000.

WAYCROSS — John H. Swisher & Sons, Inc., cigar manufacturing plant, \$1,000,000.

KENTUCKY

BOWLING GREEN — Graham Motley, warehouse, \$15,405.

LOUISVILLE — Louisville Builders Supply Co., warehouse, \$100,000.

LOUISVILLE — Southern Bell Telephone Co., telephone exchange, \$325,000.

WINCHESTER — Cooperative Fertilizer Service, Inc., fertilizer plant, \$200,000.

New and
Expanding Plants

Reported;

April-265

1947 to

date-969

LOUISIANA

ALEXANDRIA — W. L. Bolden, addition to building, \$12,000.

BATON ROUGE — Sun Oil Co., liquid hydrocarbon extraction plant, \$2,500,000.

CROWLEY — Krause & Managan, Inc., building.

EUNICE — Southern Bell Telegraph & Telephone Co., dial telephone exchange building, \$70,000.

LAFAYETTE — Cotton Brothers Holsum Bakery, Inc., baking plant.

LAKE CHARLES — Eldridge Electric Co., sales, office, storage warehouse and shop buildings.

MELVILLE — Town, natural gas transmission and distribution system.

NEW ORLEANS — Housing Authority of New Orleans, gas service system.

NEW ORLEANS — Jackson Brewing Co., brewery, \$329,000.

NEW ORLEANS — St. Charles Dairy, modern dairy plant.

NEW ORLEANS — Terminal Properties, Inc., modern service station.

NEW ORLEANS — Bohn Motor Co., addition.

NEW ORLEANS — Washington Ice Co., warehouse, \$20,310.

NEW ORLEANS — Loubat Distributing Co., warehouse, \$20,450.

PIEDMONT — Piedmont Development Co., factory, \$67,000.

SHREVEPORT — Frank F. Ford, building.

SHREVEPORT — Dr. L. H. Pirkle, post office sub-station, \$26,752.

SHREVEPORT — Hollis & Co., factory, \$62,000.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE — Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., addition at St. Paul & Pleasant Streets.

BALTIMORE — Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., latex storage building, \$150,000.

BALTIMORE — Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, filling station, \$15,000.

BALTIMORE — Mid City Sales Co., garage building addition.

BALTIMORE — Baltimore Transit Co., heating and steaming building, \$17,000.

BALTIMORE — Northern Central Railway Co., station alterations, \$300,000.

BALTIMORE — Carroll J. Roush, motor freight dock and office, \$50,000.

BALTIMORE — Austin Packing Co., addition, \$20,000.

BALTIMORE — U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., chemical plant.

BALTIMORE — Enterprise Sheet Metal Works, industrial building.

BALTIMORE — Weiss Motor Co., service building.

BALTIMORE — City Chevrolet Co., addition to service building, \$50,000.

BALTIMORE — Protzman Brothers, building, \$30,000.

BALTIMORE — Yellow Cab Co., two sheds, \$15,000.

BALTIMORE — Maryland Plating Co., renovations.

BALTIMORE — Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., alteration to warehouse.

BALTIMORE — Samuel Weinstein, salesroom and garage, \$10,000.

BALTIMORE — Texas Company, service station, \$20,000.

BALTIMORE — Martin J. Barry, Inc., garage, \$24,000.

BALTIMORE — General Refractories, Inc., kilns, \$20,000.

BALTIMORE — Sidney T. Burgess, addition to building.

BALTIMORE — Harry Abell, storage and garage building, \$10,000.

BALTIMORE COUNTY — Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Co., addition to substation, \$23,000.

CATONSVILLE — Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., telephone dial center, \$287,000.

CUMBERLAND — Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., building.

CUMBERLAND — M. Berkowitz Co., garment factory.

LAUREL — Public Buildings Administration, FCC radio laboratory, \$68,920.

MISSISSIPPI

COLUMBIA — Pearl River Valley Electric Power Association, office and garage, \$175,822.

SORINTH — City, natural gas transmission line and distribution system, \$800,000.

DREW — City, garment factory, \$100,000.

GREENWOOD — Wonder Bread Bakery, bakery.

JACKSON — Magee Laundry & Cleaners, laundry, \$125,000.

JACKSON — Herbert Nunnery & Associates, office, \$20,000. Lime Cola plant.

JACKSON — Hood Manufacturing Co., manufacturing plant.

LAUREL — Woodall Industries, Inc., industrial building, \$201,667.

MARION COUNTY — United Gas Pipe Line Co., 18-inch pipeline.

NEWTON — City, garment plant.

OXFORD — City, gas system, \$450,000.

TYLER TOWN — Haspel Brothers, Inc., garment factory.

TUPELO — Mississippi-Alabama Fair and Dairy Show, show building, \$40,000.

WEST POINT — Farm Equipment Co., Inc., \$35,000 building.

MISSOURI

JOPLIN — Gateway Creamery Co., creamery building.

SARCOXIE — Juvenile Shoe Manufacturing Co., factory.

ST. LOUIS — Fab Realty Co., cleaning plant addition.

ST. LOUIS — St. Louis Crematory & Mausoleum Co., addition to mausoleum.

ST. LOUIS — Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., office and warehouse.

ST. LOUIS — Thurmadike Corp., alterations to plant and office, \$100,000.

ST. LOUIS — National Bearing Division of

(Continued on next page)

NEW AND EXPANDING PLANTS

(Continued from preceding page)

American Brake Shoe Co., addition.

ST. LOUIS — Zonolite Insulation Co., warehouse, \$12,000.

ST. LOUIS — W. W. Faris Manufacturing Co., factory, \$25,000.

VERSAILLES — Flottman Hardware & Implements, sales and service building.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE — Asheville Mica Co., addition to Biltmore plant, \$140,000.

BRYSON CITY — Carolina Woodturning Co., addition to furniture factory, \$27,000.

CHARLOTTE — Roy W. Werner, bottling plant, \$10,879.

CHARLOTTE — Southern Specialties Corp., building, \$16,525.

CHARLOTTE — Windle Baking Co., building, \$16,580.

CHARLOTTE — Piedmont Steel Building Corp., warehouse.

CHARLOTTE — Baker Equipment Engineering Co., Inc., building, \$61,000.

CHARLOTTE — Terrell Machine Co., building, \$29,000.

CHARLOTTE — Edgecomb Steel Co., steel warehouse, \$500,000.

DURHAM — Satterfield and Stone, warehouse, \$58,000.

DURHAM — Liggett and Myers Tobacco Co., warehouse, \$135,000.

ELKIN — Home Chair Co., office building.

GREENSBORO — Burlington Mills Corp., warehouse, \$30,000.

GREENSBORO — Guilford Dairy Cooperative Assoc. Inc., building, \$286,610.

HENDERSON — C. J. Fleming, rebuilding High Price Warehouse, \$131,000.

HENDERSON — Carolina Bagging Co., storage structure, \$75,000.

KANNAPOLIS — H. R. Yoos Motor Co., garage, \$15,100.

LEXINGTON — Erlanger Mills, Inc., addition, \$35,250.

LOWELL — Beaunit Mills, Inc., weaving plant, \$40,000.

MOREHEAD — Twin-City Laundry, Inc., laundry.

MOORESVILLE — Mooresville Mills, plant, \$700,000, finishing machinery, \$150,000 and looms, \$150,000.

ROCKY MOUNT — Paramount Division of Sidney Blumenthal & Co., storage building, \$41,000.

SALISBURY — Wallace Realty Co., service station, \$11,300.

SHELBY — Riviere Oil Co., warehouse and offices, \$10,000.

THOMASVILLE — Wrenn Hosiery Co., addition to plant.

WINSTON-SALEM — Barq's Bottling Co., Inc., bottling plant, \$11,800.

WINSTON-SALEM — Hine & Gore, Inc., warehouse and cold storage plant,

WINSTON-SALEM — Bahnsen Co., addition, \$12,000.

OKLAHOMA

ENID — F. W. Denner, frozen food locker, \$11,500.

MUSKOGEE — Corning Glass Works, plant.

OKLAHOMA CITY — Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., telephone exchange, \$60,000.

OKLAHOMA CITY — Oklahoma National Stockyards, stockyards, \$80,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON — Fidelity Storage Co., business building addition, \$125,000.

CHESNEE — Mrs. Gazzie Hines, freezer locker plant, \$70,000.

EASLEY — C. D. Waldrop, feed mill and warehouse, \$25,000.

GREENVILLE — Radio Station WFBC, transmitter building and residence, \$49,430.

PICKENS — Poinsett Lumber & Manufacturing Co., expansion of plant, \$500,000.

TENNESSEE

DUNLAP — Dunlap Frozen Foods Co., locker and food processing plant.

MEMPHIS — Borg-Warner Corp., plant, \$2,500,000.

MEMPHIS — J. I. Case Co., warehouse, \$110,000.

MEMPHIS — Gibbes Fixture & Sales Co., expansion.

MEMPHIS — Memphis Packing Co., refrigeration plant, \$45,000.

MEMPHIS — E. L. Bruce Co., plant \$105,000.

MEMPHIS — Guy Barnette & Co., warehouse, \$40,000.

MEMPHIS — S. L. Bright, \$14,000 candy factory.

NASHVILLE — Colonial Food Locker and Processing Co., locker plant, \$175,000.

NASHVILLE — Methodist Publishing House, \$350,000 addition.

NASHVILLE — Neuhoff Packing Co.,

plant, \$500,000.

NASHVILLE — General Shoe Corp., warehouse, \$50,000.

TEXAS

AMARILLO — Bureau of Mines, helium plant, \$146,000.

AUSTIN — George H. Kies, factory.

BEAUMONT — Frank W. Lombard, bottling plant.

BEEVILLE — L. R. Hollingsworth & Sons, plant, \$64,912.

BONHAM — Jaques Power Saw Co., factory.

CORPUS CHRISTI — J. H. Myers, garage.

DALLAS — Underwriters Salvage Co., warehouse, \$27,988.

DALLAS — Lorch-Westway Manufacturing Co., factory.

DALLAS — Joe Varcasia, wholesale and retail fish market.

DALLAS — Keesler Housing Corp., trailer coach park.

DALLAS — Maytag Southwestern Co., warehouse, \$10,100.

DALLAS — Engineering Corp., addition to building, \$35,000.

DALLAS — Columbia Packing Co., warehouse, \$20,000.

DALLAS — Joseph M. Berne, building, \$235,000.

DALLAS — H. Tidwell, laundry building, \$57,140.

DALLAS — Fruehauf Realty Corp., factory, display and office building, \$125,000.

DICKINSON — Frank B. McRee, auto sales building, \$30,000.

EAGLE LAKE — Eagle Lake Rice Dryer Co., rice dryer, \$120,000.

EL CAMPO — Rice Farmers Co-Operative, rice dryer plant, \$135,000.

EL PASO — Fruehauf Trailer Co., factory, \$125,000.

FORT WORTH — C. H. Dunn, four warehouses, \$20,000.

FORT WORTH — West Texas Bag & Burlap Co., factory.

FORT WORTH — Marvin D. Evans Co., building, \$69,000.

GRAND PRAIRIE — R. B. Williams & L. S. Owens, auto sales and service building, \$60,000.

GREENVILLE — Charlotte Lane, Inc., assembly plant.

HOUSTON — American Smelting & Refining Co., plant facilities, \$500,000.

HOUSTON — Trinity Portland Cement Co., remodeling and repairs to cement plant.

HOUSTON — Fulton Meat Co., butcher plant.

HOUSTON — Consolidated Chemicals, Inc., addition to plant, \$1,000,000.

HOUSTON — Koppers Company, expansion.

HOUSTON — Southern Warehouse Corp., rice dryer building.

HOUSTON — Garrett Engineering Co., addition, \$50,000.

HOUSTON — Converted Rice, Inc., addition, \$50,000.

HOUSTON — Aquanox Corp., chemical plant, \$35,000.

HOUSTON — Grade A Packing Co., packing house and slaughtering plant.

HOUSTON — Pacific Fruit Express Co., icing platform, unloading platform, conveyor chain, and ice vault.

HOUSTON — Sol Shapiro & Glick Dry Goods Co., warehouse.

HOUSTON — Wild Transfer and Storage Co., warehouse.

HOUSTON — Falstaff Distributing Co., warehouse and office building.

HOUSTON — Houston Packing Co., packing plant, \$50,000.

LUBBOCK — Texas Technological College, power plant improvements.

LAREDO — Joe Vidales, warehouse and office building, \$25,000.

ORANGE — E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., buildings and additions, \$722,000.

PADUCAH — Biddy Motor Co., service station, \$10,000.

PLEASANTON — Atascosa Packing Co., addition, \$38,000.

PORT ARTHUR — The Texas Co., refinery building.

PORT ARTHUR — Gulf Oil Corp., refinery building, \$13,500.

SAN ANTONIO — C. K. Morris, garage.

SAN ANTONIO — San Antonio Transit Co., maintenance shops.

SAN ANTONIO — Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., warehouse addition.

SAN ANTONIO — St. Louis Cleaners, additions.

SAN ANTONIO — Yoder Produce Co., building.

SAN ANTONIO — Armstrong Tire & Rubber Co., building.

SAN ANTONIO — A. G. Nieto, office building.

SAN ANTONIO — Cream Crest Creamery, addition.

SAN ANTONIO — San Antonio Brewing Assoc., addition to three offices.

SAN ANTONIO — Mission Provision Co., welfare building.

SAN ANTONIO — Modern Metal Products, Inc., superstructure for building.

SAN ANTONIO — Sunshine Laundry & Dry Cleaning Corp., building.

SUGAR LAND — Imperial Sugar Co., office and laboratory building.

TEXAS CITY — Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp., water softening plant, \$427,000.

TEXAS CITY — Monsanto Chemical Co., rebuilding \$10,000,000 plant.

TYLER — Tyler Industrial Foundation Corp., mattress factory, \$81,840.

TYLER — Ira Hildebrand, warehouse, \$98,077.

Magnolia Pipeline Co., Sunray Oil Corp., Sun Oil Co., Shell Oil Co. and Sinclair-Prairie Oil Co., \$10,000,000 natural gasoline plant and recycling plant.

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA — Trade Supply Co., warehouse, \$15,500.

COVINGTON — Covington Weaving Co., warehouse.

DANVILLE — Universal Leaf Tobacco Co., building.

(Continued on Page 49)

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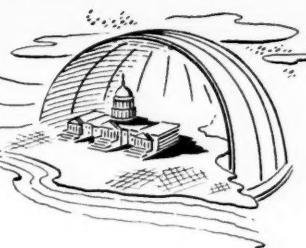
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Potomac Soundings



by *Laurence Sullivan*

Playing Both Ends In World Economics

A sharp realignment of Administration policy on overseas loans and relief is forecast by current Congressional inquiries into operations of the Export-Import Bank and other government-financed credit institutions.

Senator John L. McClellan, of Arkansas, has obtained from the State Department and the Office of International Trade in the Commerce Department a tabulation of all U. S. loans and grants abroad since V-J Day, September 1945.

The total of all such commitments now comes to the surprising figure of \$16,700,000—and this does not include the \$400,000,000 proposal to aid Greece and Turkey through the new Truman Doctrine, or the \$350,000,000 requested by the President in February to extend additional food relief to Europe up to the 1948 harvest.

Neither do Senator McClellan's figures include the expenditures by our occupation forces in Europe and Asia, which will run close to \$2,000,000,000 in the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1947.

In short, we can tabulate about \$19,500,000,000 in foreign relief and reconstruction to be taken out of U. S. production during the first three postwar years.

The Commerce Department reports that our aid and assistance, both loans and grants, now reaches 58 different nations around the world.

This call upon American production undoubtedly is the principal factor contributing to the distressing vigor of inflationary forces in the U. S. today, for in most cases the items demanded abroad on these foreign credits and grants are precisely the items in greatest demand at home following the long wartime suspension in most consumer hard-goods items—as automobiles, farm equipment, locomotives, construction machinery, transportation equipment and generating machinery for power and communications.

Any industrial order placed to meet an overseas commitment gets priority over domestic orders. By this process, the foreign credits gain first call on current American production.

Among the principal gift items listed in Senator McClellan's tabulation are \$1,-

\$75,000,000 contributed to UNRRA relief; \$1,438,000,000 in post-war lend-lease; \$1,005,000,000 in overseas surplus property; \$840,000,000 given through the War Department occupation forces, mostly food and medical supplies; and \$392,000,000 given through the food operations of the Department of Agriculture.

Direct foreign credits granted through the Treasury, RFC, Export-Import Bank, and the Bretton Woods banks include the loan of \$3,750,000,000 to England; \$2,250,000,000 in Export-Import Bank credits; \$317,000,000 contributed to the capital funds of the Bretton Woods World Bank, and \$5,275,000 to the International Monetary Fund, also a Bretton Woods conception. Another \$107,197,000 in credits has been extended through the Maritime Commission, covering the sale of surplus shipping abroad. Smaller credit items have been arranged through the Navy Department, the RFC, the United States Commercial Company, the Office of Metal Reserves, the Office of Rubber Reserves, and the Department of State.

In addition, the Senator's tabulation recalls that we are committed to additional Export-Import Bank credits of \$152,812,500 arranged since January 1, 1947, plus \$2,744,725,000 authorized as our capital participation in the International Monetary Fund, plus an additional contribution of \$317,500,000 to the World Bank's capital in the new fiscal year beginning June 30.

Finally there is a catch-all item of \$1,506,833,500 representing "further commitments and anticipated expenditures from all sources" on overseas account. Included in this last item are about \$500,000,000 for direct U. S. relief in the occupation zones and a final \$600,000,000 needed to close out the expiring UNRRA operations the world around.

Senator McClellan performs a wholesome and constructive service in bringing together all these widely scattered credits and grants abroad, for never before have the American taxpayers had access to an orderly tabulation—indeed, hardly to an authoritative official estimate—of their combined obligations and commitments overseas. Yet these totals do not include our direct commitments to the United Nations, the Pan American Union and similar endeavors.

To realize that the present total of foreign commitments aggregates almost four times our annual federal budget—including army and navy—in the years 1923-33,

brings the figures into some sort of economic focus.

It is most unfortunate that there never had been any degree of coordination between our diplomatic policy and our economic policy in a given area. For that reason, we often find our loans and gifts, through whatever disbursing agency, cutting directly across our diplomatic policy.

A timely example is the fact that, while Congress debates the \$400,000,000 grant to Greece and Turkey as a step to "contain" Communist aggression in the Mediterranean area, the Commerce Department reports we also have extended direct credits of \$241,800,000 to the U.S.S.R.

Thus, we have, since the end of the war, aided Russia's military power to within \$8,000,000 of the amounts we now propose to advance to Greece to stop Russia in the Near East!

Likewise, we have extended credits of \$93,000,000 to Poland, which we charge is under the thumb of the Kremlin, plus \$80,000,000 to Finland, \$72,000,000 to Czechoslovakia, \$76,000,000 to Norway, and \$199,800,000 to China.

It requires no occult power to determine how long it will take the American taxpayers to finance world peace and stability if we continue to bolster Russia and her satellites with a million every time we grant a million to the forces which seek to stem the Kremlin's aggression in Europe and Asia.

Clearly, we are in the middle—and in a way which, long continued, could drain America of her decisive economic strength.

What is needed is a re-orientation of foreign economic policy to bring it sharply in line with American diplomatic aims.

That's what Senator McClellan's tabulation tells us with great force and power. And his findings are underscored sharply by the unhappy results from the Moscow "peace" conference.

More Light on American Communists

Two current reports from the House Committee on Un-American Activities delineate in shocking detail the direct lines of Kremlin management which guide all American Communist organizations along the paths of Moscow party line.

House Report 209, released in mid-April, is entitled, "The Communist Party of the United States As An Agent of a Foreign Power." The second report traces the history, activities and objectives of (Continued on Next Page)

Potomac Soundings — by Lawrence Sullivan

(Continued from Preceding Page) that nation-wide Communist-front organization known as American Youth for Democracy.

"It is the unanimous opinion of this Committee," the first report begins, "that the Communist Party of the United States is, in fact, the agent of a foreign government."

"It is important that the Government and the people of the United States recognize this fact."

"The purpose of this report is to straighten the thinking of the American people concerning the Communist Party, and to dispel the idea that it is a domestic political party, or that it is a minority group operating within the democratic framework of our Constitution."

The report points out that William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party of the U. S., attended the British Communist Congress in London last February, where he presented for the first time an official tabulation showing the Communist party membership in each of 58 countries around the world.

This chart listed 18,592,000 affiliated Communists in all nations, 6,000,000 of whom are in Soviet Russia. Thus, there are two Communists outside of Russia for every one within Stalin's domain. The world-wide net-work of propaganda and secret communication by which the Moscow headquarters steers and guides the revolutionary cells in the other 57 nations is the theme of the 60-page printed report.

The total affiliated Communist membership in the U. S. is 74,000. The FBI estimates that there are ten fellow-travelers for every bona fide Party member.

Four Congressmen from the Southern States signed the unanimous report, as follows: John S. Wood, of Georgia, John E. Rankin, of Mississippi, J. Hardin Peterson, of Florida, and Herbert C. Bonner, of North Carolina.

The report describes the Communist Party in the U. S. as "an organization whose basic aim, whether open or concealed, is the abolition of our present economic system and democratic form of government, and the establishment of a Soviet dictatorship in its place . . . an organization resorting to deception, evasion, illegal methods, violence and civil war—methods implicit in its revolutionary purposes."

"In 1947, we find this totalitarian bridgehead firmly entrenched in the labor movement, the Government, political parties, the press, radio and films, the schools and colleges, the churches and social organizations. Its influence is far out of proportion to its membership."

"In recent times, the Soviet Government has repeatedly demonstrated its ability to transform hitherto insignificant Communist minorities into ruling parties—in Rumania, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania. Even in countries not under direct Soviet military occupation, the former Communist minority is making an open bid for

power—in Belgium, France, Denmark, China.

"Our own country is far from immune to the operations of the subversive and aggressive Communist movement. In the light of our own highly integrated and sensitive society, it is well within the bounds of practical possibility, that if the present potentialities of the American Communist movement were fully mobilized for a supreme subversive effort, if these potentialities were given substantial aid from a strong foreign power, they could seriously dislocate our economic and social life, and even the effectiveness of our armed forces."

The report traces the history and development of the American Communist movement since 1918. The first national convention of the party was held in Chicago in September 1919, and the most recent at Madison Square Garden, New York, on July 26, 1945.

"The Communist Party of the U. S. has functioned at all times and throughout all its forms as an integral part of the Moscow-controlled world-wide Communist apparatus, submitting unreservedly to its decisions, placing its resources and individual members at the full disposal of the Soviet Government or the Comintern for assignment to duty in any part of the globe, and receiving in return certain special, branch-office privileges."

The report on the Youth Movement traces the interlocking directorates of American Youth for Democracy and the Young Communist League.

It concludes on the observation that American Youth for Democracy has "never on a single occasion deviated from the main line of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, despite its profession of loyalty to our founding fathers."

Citizens who seek an enlightened understanding of international affairs hardly can afford to be unmindful of the global programs of Kremlin Communism, as applied through native subsidiary organizations in 58 nations today.

These two reports tell the whole story in about an hour's reading time.

Price Policies Confused

President Truman's determined effort to talk prices down is candidly appraised as good politics but shaky economics.

Reduced to its essence, the President's position is that prices must come down while wages move up another peg—generally by 10 to 12 per cent.

At the same time, the Department of Agriculture has announced an increase of \$1.35 per hundredweight in the official support price for hogs. The fact that the increase in the hog support price was announced four days before the President's New York address outlining the lower-price policy was not missed in Congress. By introducing the purely political considerations, it supplied a basis for the President's program which no economic appraisal could produce.

When prices are high everybody favors lower prices. But in urging lower prices,

an important political personage must be careful not to include lower prices for farm products. And neither may one suggest that lower prices would eliminate entirely all need for another round of wage increases in the basic labor contracts now up for renewal.

We thus find Mr. Truman hewing very close to the long-established New Deal line of higher farm prices and higher wages, along with lower prices for the consumer items purchased by farmers and workers. History demonstrates that things never work out just that way. But the proposal is always a very popular one, as the current Gallup Polls so well illustrate.

The problem is more difficult for the business man. He can't bring production costs down as long as wages continue to be boosted 10 to 15 per cent every spring by government policy. Even the responsible leaders in organized labor now acknowledge that the 1946 wage increases netted little or nothing in *real wages*. Yet so strong are the intangible forces of inflation, once released, that in every crisis, sound economic judgment yields to the political pressures of the hour.

Understanding these reasons and motives behind Mr. Truman's recent economic orations, the business man has only to bow to the political sagacity of the gesture and carry on. He knows well enough that his problem still is to sell at a figure higher than production costs. Nothing the Administration has said or done—or will do—can change that fact.

Everybody who can dismiss the purely political factors in the recent price proclamations from Washington is aware that another round of wage increases in all the basic industries surely will be followed by higher production costs straight across the boards.

Labor has a great stake in the stability of the price equation, but labor spokesmen, officially have not yet conceded that higher wages necessarily entail higher prices. In this, since 1945, Mr. Truman goes along.

My personal conviction is that Mr. Truman is getting some very bad economic guidance from his unofficial Cabinet—the Chester Bowles, Leon Hendersons, and Wilson Wyatts, who still cling tenaciously to the basic concept of Managed Economy. Whether they admit it or not, these gentlemen incline instinctively to vindicate their wartime economic controls. Instead of doing the things which offer solutions for today's problems, they tend to strive for economic results which will enable them to say joyfully in 1948, "I told you so." Most of them do not understand how the American system of competitive private enterprise is supposed to work. Others among them do not want to see it work successfully.

In all this, the nation is in the middle. The things which should be done to achieve economic stability are not being done; and the operations which really would bring prices down quickly are be-

(Continued on Page 60)

LITTLE GRAINS OF SAND

*"Little drops of water, little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean, and the pleasant land."*

Those who urge that there is an absolute right to strike confuse the strike with an individual quitting his job. They mistakenly classify any legal limitation upon the strike as an infringement of the constitutional guarantee against involuntary servitude. While the right of an individual to quit his job is a right guaranteed by the Constitution, its exercise is by no means the same as a strike. A strike is the collective refusal by employees to work and their use, through combination, of powerful devices to make this refusal effective. By law, we as a people have also provided that strikers retain "employee" status.

The privilege of striking has been granted to labor by the people through their government subject to whatever restrictions they may see fit to place it under. It is a restricted privilege, not an inherent right.

The present plight in which the British find themselves is furnishing an excellent illustration of what happens to a nation which, for decades, levies confiscatory taxes on high incomes. For lack of capital, modernization of their industries has proved impracticable. With low production, it is impossible, while paying the high wage rates demanded by the labor unions, to produce goods cheaply enough to compete in world markets. Without exports, England cannot pay for the imports needed to feed her people. Under such circumstances, her only recourse is to borrow from the United States—and borrow and borrow and borrow until her grave is dug.

"Under these favorable economic conditions," Secretary of the Treasury Snyder told the Senate Finance Committee last week, "present taxes do not impose an excessive hardship on the American people." If this were really so, there would be no case for a cut in taxes at this time.

But the truth is that existing income tax rates do impose excessive hardship. In the lower income tax brackets, present taxes make a sizeable cut into disposable income of families and as a result cause pressure for wage and salary increases. In the higher brackets, the confiscatory surtax rates almost entirely destroy the incentive to invest in new, or for the expansion of established enterprises.

What is needed most urgently in order to check

inflationary wage demands and break the vicious circle which they and higher prices continue to create is to halt the advance in food and other agricultural prices. Food and clothing prices are the ones most acutely felt by the great body of consumers and food prices are the ones that have risen most sharply.

The rise in the price of food is due in considerable measure to purchases for consumption abroad which are financed in large part by U. S. Government loans.

While it is true that humanitarian considerations dictate that this country do everything possible to relieve distress and famine conditions abroad, it is also true that we will not be able to continue to do so unless we bring our domestic economy into balance. People elsewhere in the world can not afford to have their golden goose killed and its assassination will not feel good to the goose either.

During the 1930's the American system was subjected to insidious and violent attacks even in high Governmental circles. The Constitution was ridiculed as belonging to the horse and buggy stage. Hard work, thrift, self-reliance, and personal responsibility—the pillars upon which our system rests—were undermined and our people were encouraged to look to Washington for their economic and social salvation. Business was harassed by unnecessary restrictions. Profits—the mainspring of economic activity—were under constant attack, and highly successful job creators were severely penalized. In short, the corrosive policies

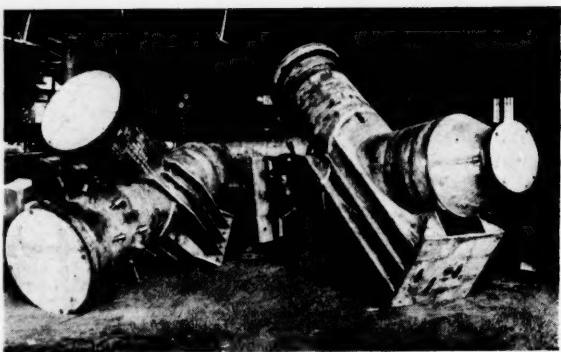
so weakened our system that by the end of the decade the country was in a state of stagnation, with chronic unemployment.

It is now imperative that we reestablish a strong economy by returning to sound domestic policies that square with reality and are based upon individual effort and responsibility.

Informed business men characterize the transportation situation as being much more acute today than during the war, and state that the immediate need in the industry is for more and better equipment, particularly for the railroads. One executive observes that "freight cars are being retired at a rate of 3,000 per month and the railroads can get few new ones

(Continued on Page 16)

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(Continued from page 15)

because of steel shortages. They have 80,000 new ones on order and they claim it will be necessary to build 125,000 during the coming year in order to bring conditions back to normal. Many cars now in service are stopped in transit for shop repair two or three times under one movement.

As one aftermath of Mr. Lewis' "safety" strike in the nation's soft coal mines, Secretary Krug has asked the appointment of 1,500 new federal inspectors, at a cost of \$19,000,000 a year.

There is nothing in the record to suggest that the imposition of federal inspection on top of state inspection, which is provided in every coal mining state, would increase mine safety. We rather suspect that the confusion and buck-passing of dual inspection would weaken rather than strengthen supervision.

We suggest, and believe every miner will secretly bear us out, that nine out of ten mine accidents result from the carelessness of the miners themselves or their refusal to obey safety regulations rather than from any callous disregard of human life on the part of operators, or negligence on the part of inspectors.

On April 8th the Ford Motor Company served thirty days' notice on the Foreman's Association of America (foremens' union) that it was terminating its agreement with that union. "After three years' experience," the Company letter reads, "a period which seems to us ample for a test, it is our conclusion that the results have been the opposite of what we have hoped for. Rather than exerting its efforts to draw foremen into closer relationship with the rest of management, your Association has worked in the opposite direction. We feel that your Association under the agreement has failed to meet the test of practice.

"The essential characteristic of management is responsibility. It follows that the characteristic which distinguishes a foreman is a sense of responsibility. It is our observation that the activities of your Association under our agreement has tended to lead our foremen away from management responsibility, and has in fact opposed efforts of the Company in this direction.

"We are giving you this notice of termination of our agreement for the practical reason that it has not worked under test."

The price rise for building houses has been no greater, compared to 1940 prices, than have been increases in the cost of food, clothing, or many other commodities. There is no reason why the public should say that a house is "worth" what it might have sold for in 1940 while paying 10 cents for cigars that sold for a nickel, 85 cents for a pound of butter that sold for 40 cents, or \$4 for shirts that sold for \$2. Economic trends affect house prices too, except when the government singles out one class of housing to quarantine from the economy. This has happened in the case of rental housing, with the result that there has been no substantial production of rental housing.

(Continued on Page 21)

(Continued from page 16)

Neither the labor bill passed by the House of Representatives nor the one about to be passed by the Senate can be considered "punitive." As a matter of fact neither of them deserves the description of "tough" or "stiff" which newspaper headline writers have applied to one of them.

The facts in the case are that both bills clearly recognize the right of employees to form unions and bargain collectively. Each of them provides special government agencies to protect the exercise of that right. That should be clear enough evidence that no one is trying to punish anyone else.

In a letter to one of its editors the London correspondent of the *Wall Street Journal* makes, among others, the following comment on contemporary British political conditions: it isn't only the miners whom the Government woos. There is altogether too much looking over their shoulders by members of the Cabinet to see what the Trades' Union Congress thinks before the Government will take any action. But the T.U.C. writ today by no means always runs with the members of trade unions who in many instances are dominated by shop stewards who are communistically inclined and who have been largely responsible for the "unofficial" strikes which have undermined the authority of the official trade union leaders. This means in effect that the country is gradually becoming ruled by syndicates who take no responsibility for government but exert continual pressure on the government to give special privileges to their members as producers at the expense of the community as a whole as consumers.

The trade unions obstinately demand shorter hours and higher wages irrespective of output which must lead in the long run to an increase in the tendency towards monetary inflation.

The nature of the professional unioneer seems to be just the same on both sides of the Atlantic.

Runaway building costs have caused many business executives to postpone indefinitely their plans for plant modernization and expansion. Literally thousands of blueprints for such work are gathering dust in "future reference" files. What industrial construction is being done is almost entirely in the "must" class, and most of this is being undertaken by large companies. Construction by small businesses is conspicuous by its almost total absence.

We hope the time is not far distant when a sufficient amount of newsprint is made from Southern pines to meet the country's needs, but in the meantime we can offer a practical suggestion along the lines of conservation. If the members of Congress would get together and cut down the amount of junk which is daily channeled into *The Congressional Record* under "leave to print" and then would see to it that the amount of government publications is reduced at least 50 per cent they would be helping to solve the problem of the newsprint shortage.



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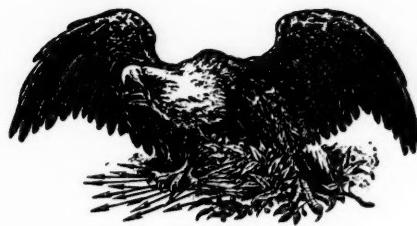
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SOCIALISM'S TROJAN HORSE

So many pressing problems of national and international importance are crying for solution by our legislative and administrative solons, most of them vital in their effect upon the future course of our economic life, that it is impossible for thinking men to give them the careful study and consideration that each deserves.

These include the complete alteration of the pattern of our international policy; federal housing as a long stride towards eventual government ownership of our most prized possession, our homes; labor legislation with its effect on communist controlled or dictator run unions, and last, but by no means least appropriation and tax measures.

Freed at last from the narcotic influence that used to emanate from the White House, the country is now wide awake to the dangers of communism both at home and abroad and is embarked on a series of steps to combat this loathsome scourge. But the nation does not seem to be aware that the greatest danger to the preservation of the American way of life is the insidious one of socialism and that the surest way that it can be foisted upon us is through our own neglect in putting our national financial affairs in order. Paternalistic schemes are extravagant, bureaucracy is extravagant, and both feed and breed on the kind of softheadedness that is so often coupled with soft-heartedness. Extravagance will lead eventually to bankruptcy and it, in turn, to government ownership of all property.

The danger of a perfectly legal drift into socialism is much greater than the danger of the overthrow of our form of government by communist inspired intrigue and ultimate force. Our people must somehow be made aware of this cloud that is darkening over

our heads. Senator Byrd has long been an almost lone voice crying in the wilderness. The administration gives lip service to the cause of economy in government but its lip service is as hypocritical as were the words of the legislators of the 1920's who voted dry and drank wet.

President Truman's 1948 budget estimate for national defense cuts the 1947 expenditure of \$14,726 million to \$11,256 million and represents a saving of \$3,470 million.

The average non-defense expenditures for the first nine months of the current fiscal year are \$1,807 million a month. Add to this a monthly average of \$83 million to compensate for the heavy interest payments on the public debt due in June and the annual expenditures for all purposes other than defense will be \$22,669 million.

The President's budget calls for a total of \$37,500 million of which \$11,256 million is for national defense. This leaves \$26,244 million for other than defense purposes. In other words, instead of economizing, it is actually proposed to spend \$3½ billion dollars more in 1948 than in 1947 for normal peace time government. Is this a sincere desire to economize?

The assessed value of all property, real and personal, in the South in 1945 was \$38,178 million. The President's budget asks for \$37,500 million to cover federal expenditures for one year only. If current income vanished and federal credit was destroyed, confiscation of all property in the South would only pay federal government expenses for one year.

We ask you: Is socialism imminent? Have we the wisdom and the strength of character to tighten our belts to avoid it?

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION

A warning should be read by all Southerners in the plight which has befallen other parts of the world through failure to conserve and replenish natural resources.

Illustrations are at hand in the cases of England in the old world and the New England states in the new. There are many others.

It must first be admitted that neither of the examples cited ever possessed natural resources in anything like the abundance enjoyed by the South. Neither, however, was ever entirely devoid of fundamental materials, and both attained high peaks of wellbeing through the utilization of their own resources as well as those imported from other regions.

Both now are on the decline.

The case of England needs no elaboration. The predicament of that nation is recognized the world over. New England's decline has received less emphasis, mainly because it is a decline in comparison with other sections of the United States rather than actual decadence. New Englanders still enjoy wealth and wellbeing of high rank.

It is too seldom realized, however, that New England's continued wellbeing is maintained from the proceeds of earlier productivity and from liquidation of capital interests built up in other sections during its former prosperity. New England is relatively losing ground in the matter of currently earned income, which is the only effective basis for future growth and advancement. In 1929, New England's share of national income was 8.22 per cent. In 1940, it was 8.07 per cent. By 1944, it had dropped to 7.18 per cent, and the trend points to an even greater decline in the years ahead.

The South, on the other hand, is exhibiting an exactly reverse picture: higher production, increasing employment, greater percentage of earned income.

The reasons are obvious. The South has raw materials which are the envy of other less fortunate sections. And the South is now processing increasing quantities of these natural treasures at home. Much of New England's earlier prosperity was unquestionably due to the importation and processing of Southern raw materials. And much of New England's decline can be attributed to the fact that many of the South's raw materials are now being converted into finished products at home.

In its new found prosperity the South should remember that some natural resources are irreplaceable and that others, unless they are replaced or replenished, will be exhausted in a matter of time. The South too, for all its present abundance, can rise to a peak of prosperity, then decline as other districts and nations have done.

There is, of course, no presently known method of replenishing minerals. But that does not mean that substitutes for them cannot be discovered and developed. Plastics from Southern forests, farms and even swamps may eventually take the place of a great number of minerals. But, be that as it may, the South's minerals are likely to last for a very long time, much longer than some of its other natural re-

sources unless these perennial resources are properly replenished.

It is to its soil and forests that the South should direct its immediate attention, and especially to its forests inasmuch as need for soil conservation already is appreciated.

IF THE SHOE FITS

Why is it that Southern states have shown such remarkable industrial progress in some directions, only to display seemingly inexplicable backwardness in others?

This question has been posed innumerable times. Writing in the U C C Quarterly, Charles W. Daniel, former editor, North Carolina State College News Service, reiterates the question as it applies to his own state. He says:

"The objective query of an outsider might well be why should this state, with fine mountains and sea-coast, abundant waterways, fine soils and minerals of virtually every type usable, 48,900 miles of good roads, and every natural resource to make it self-sufficient, import such high percentages of meat, milk, shirts, engines and a host of other essentials?"

Mr. Daniels' answer is that "like the streets of Durham, one of the state's larger cities, industries in North Carolina just happened, most of them without benefit of basic research."

It is assumed that Mr. Daniels refers to research in its broadest sense, including even the thoughtful consideration of individuals primarily interested in that much maligned term the "profit motive."

There is much logic in what he asserts. Studies conducted for an article on Southern shoe manufacturing that appears elsewhere in this magazine, lend strong evidence that in the past at least Southern industry has in truth been more or less like Topsy and "just grow'd up."

Mr. Daniels does not mention shoes, along with the meat, milk, et cetera, doubtless because anything even approaching a complete list would have been out of proportion to available space. But shoes are worth thinking about for a minute.

Missouri has made great strides in shoe manufacture. Tennessee, Virginia, Georgia and Kentucky have done well. Other Southern states have shown some progress. Some do no shoe making at all.

A well remembered rash observation by a northern lady, prominent during the life of her husband, to the contrary notwithstanding, shoes are worn in the South. They wear out there as elsewhere thus assuring a perpetual local market. Why doesn't every Southern State take advantage of its own opportunity to make the shoes to fit the feet and fill the needs of its own residents?

In what better direction could Southern ingenuity and Southern energy be directed?

In the light of the record of such great success in certain parts of the South, it is apparent that there is simply an absence of effort in other parts.

Is the South to be permitted to continue to just grow, or is it to be thoughtfully and scientifically directed along lines pointed out by research and developed by intelligent free enterprise?

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOUTH

by

Frank Gould

President, MANUFACTURERS RECORD

Address given before the Southern Gas Association at Biloxi, Mississippi, April 18, 1947.

born with a genius for iron making."

It is from the pioneer industrialists of those days that many people of the South have inherited their technical trend of thought and their managerial ability. In this is found an asset of the South, the value of which can never be measured. It is likewise an asset of equal value to the nation.

In 1860 the South ranked high in wealth as compared with the rest of the country. In that year the assessed value of property in Georgia was greater than the combined values of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island. South Carolina was richer by sixty-eight million dollars than Rhode Island and New Jersey. Mississippi outranked Connecticut by one hundred and sixty million dollars.

History tells of the South's struggle upward from the devastating effects of

THREE are some good Southerners who consider it a duty to write and talk of the South's shortcomings. I do not refer to those from other sections who print lurid, sensational and exaggerated accounts of rare occurrences. These are so transparent in their falsehood, they receive credence only among the ignorant and thoughtless. But I refer to the patriotic, well-meaning, and very often learned Southerners whose outgivings are usually sad.

There is poverty in the South, as there is everywhere, but is it comparable in its extremes to the awful hovels on the wrong side of the tracks in some of the crowded places elsewhere? I think not. I have witnessed soul-searing poverty there and depravity such as I have never seen in all the years of my travels through the South. I have slept in the clay floored cabins of Kentucky and North Carolina; I have been with Crackers in Florida and other states; I know their short-comings—many of them I deplore, but, at the same time, I have witnessed a freedom of action and an Anglo-Saxon feeling of independence that comes only from life in the open and a sense of proprietorship.

The supposed poverty of the colored race in the South has led reformers to persuade many of them to go to Harlem or the congested areas of Pittsburgh or Chicago. The lot of those who live in those crowded places can hardly be cited as indications of happiness comparable to the one boll negro with his clay patched cabin, his pickaninnies and his mule.

As far as our work is concerned, we prefer the brighter outlook and the vision that comes from contemplation of the great natural riches of the South, and the bounty of nature which has made it so very possible for this section to become a great industrial empire. With its climate, its longer hours for outdoor work, its native labor, with the smallest percentage of foreign stock in any section of the country, or putting it in another way, more than ninety per cent of purebred Americans,—who can doubt the future?

Some of us might think that development in the South is a new idea, so I have gone back a bit to look at the record.

Up to 1810 the South led the country in manufacturing. Virginia mined the first coal ever produced in this country.

Washington's father was a miner of iron ore which he hauled to a neighboring furnace.

Washington, Jefferson and others of their day were earnest advocates of industrial development, and many of them were actively interested in industrial enterprises.

Swank, the world's accepted authority on iron, in his "History of Iron in All Ages," writes about the South—"No states in the Union have shown in their early history more intelligent appreciation of the value of an iron industry than North Carolina and Tennessee. The people who built the furnaces appear to have been

the Civil War. But the furnace fires of Alabama, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky were relit. The rebuilding of the South's cotton mills and the diversification of Southern agriculture were begun.

In 1900 the value of the South's manufactured products totaled a billion and a half dollars. By that time its manufacturing industry had displaced agriculture in leadership. Since 1900 the growth has been steady and consistent.

Statistics confirm the fact that the South of today is showing remarkable growth. By 1945 the value of manufactured products had risen to twenty and one half billion.

In manufacturing growth the South has shown over a twelve hundred per cent gain, while the rest of the country was showing nine hundred per cent.

Meanwhile, products of Southern agriculture so necessary to successful industry, had grown in value from one billion, two hundred and seventy-one million in 1900, to six billion, three hundred and fifty-five million dollars in 1945. This was due in part to higher prices, but mainly to the diversification of farm crops; the increase in livestock on Southern farms, and the better grades of that stock.

By reason of the demand upon Southern farms for the raw materials for the chemical industry which has grown so rapidly and which is destined, undoubtedly, to make the South the center of chemical manufacturing in the United States, as well as the use of modern equipment to displace hand-labor, the utilization of slash pine and its planting in previously waste land to supply the needs of the Southern pulp mills which have spread so rapidly through the South—here again we have a vista of what is happening in our economy.

Part of it, it is true, is being held temporarily, and I refer to the needed development of newsprint mills to supply the needs of the country for this product which is so scarce today publishers throughout the nation are handicapped in getting out their daily newspapers, but in my opinion the time is not far away when there will be not one mill, such as that at Lufkin, Texas, which has made such a remarkable record in the production of newsprint from Southern pine, but sufficient mills to free us from the handicap of having to depend upon foreign raw material and foreign production to meet publishers' needs.

Besides the newsprint mill at Lufkin, which produces about ten per cent of the newsprint used in the South, it is reported that another such mill is on the way at Childersburg, Alabama. It will occupy part of the huge plant formerly operated for the making of powder during the war.

The South holds the key to this making of newsprint and paper stocks of other kinds. It takes fifty years to mature the Northern trees suitable for this work, while in from seven to ten years the

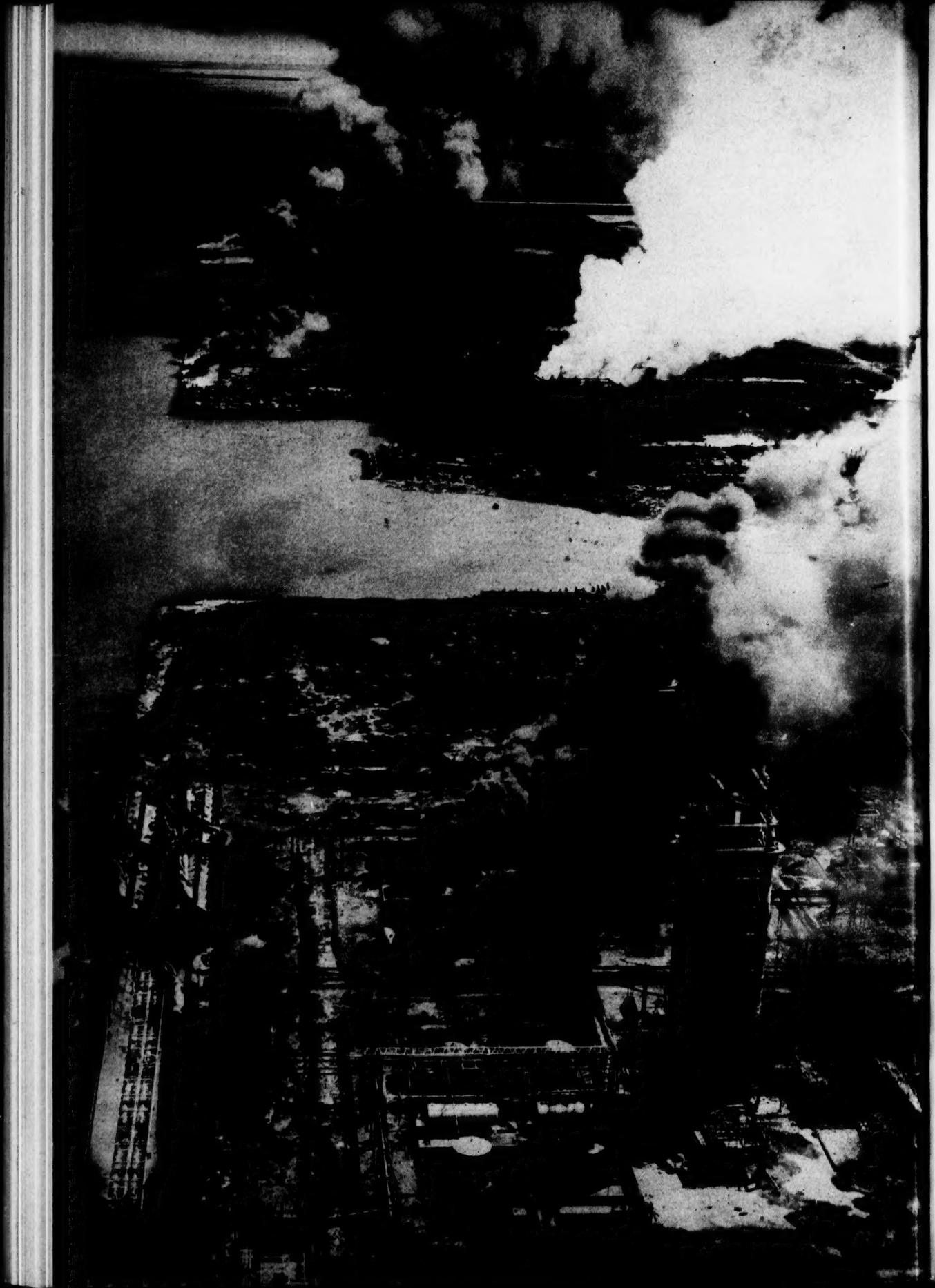
(Continued on page 54)



Frank Gould

Frank Gould came to work for the MANUFACTURERS RECORD in 1888. His entire business life of nearly 59 years has been spent with our publications and dedicated to the South and its industrial advancement.

By reason of his close association with one of the most vital periods in the South's history, Frank Gould is one of the greatest living authorities on its growth and development — Editor, MANUFACTURERS RECORD.





Above—Texas City against a backdrop of black, poisonous smoke rising from the devastated plant. Galveston Island is barely visible in the background.

THE TEXAS CITY DISASTER

Loss Estimated at \$35,000,000—Monsanto Plant Slated for Reconstruction

THE charred skeletons of two recycling towers were the only evidence late in April of what was the huge \$10,000,000 Monsanto Chemical Company plant at explosion-shattered Texas City on the Gulf Coast.

The five-year-old industrial plant,

Opposite page — The two distillation towers are part of the Monsanto works at Texas City, Texas. Loaded with ammonium nitrate, the French ship Grandcamp exploded in water at center of the picture. Another huge explosion spread more ruin after this photograph was taken.

by
Dan F. Summers

Special Correspondent
MANUFACTURERS RECORD

situated in one of the most vulnerable positions for a waterfront explosion, caught fire the morning of April 16 after the explosion of an ammonium-nitrate laden ship in the channel created force to hurtle walls through the chemical buildings.

William M. Rand, president of Monsanto, surveyed the razed plant within twenty-four hours after the life-taking disaster and announced his company's intentions to recon-

struct a plant of equal capacity if not greater than the ill-fated 70,000-ton plant.

Mr. Rand said the present shortage of materials will cause the only delay in rebuilding the industrial site. He set no definite date on start of this work. Reconstruction of the Texas City plant, however, might likely cause a temporary holdoff on plans for the \$50 million construc-

(Continued on page 52)

Below—Workers' homes smashed by the terrific blast which was heard 150 miles away.





Above—Supreme Court building being erected by the State of Florida. Designed by Yonge & Hart, Pensacola, and James Gamble Rogers II, Winter Park, associated architects, the building will be monolithic concrete with stone trim on the exterior and a restricted use of marble trim inside. Besides the court chamber, it will contain suites of offices for the justices, a law library for 200,000 volumes, clerk's office, a state library for 80,000 volumes and archive space in a sub-basement. Architecture is modified Greek.

Southern Construction Values Up in April Sixty-three Percent to \$147,480,000

Southern construction reached the highest point of the year so far in April when the total valuation placed on contracts awarded in the area below the Mason and Dixon line amounted to \$147,480,000.

Marking a reversal of the downward trend since the first of the year, the April figure is sixty-three per cent above the \$90,377,000 for the preceding month and is the highest figure recorded since last November, according to statistics compiled by the MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

All phases of construction activity participated in the gain, as compared with March. Public building was up 122 per cent. Highway valuations showed an 86 per cent increase. Industrial projects were 53 per cent ahead, private building rose 39 per cent and engineering construction was up 10 per cent.

The \$40,763,000 total for highway and

bridges in the contract stage was the largest of the group. Public building with \$35,860,000 ranked second. In third place was private building with its \$27,595,000 closely pressed by the \$26,423,000 for industrial projects. Engineering awards were valued at \$16,839,000.

The \$40,763,000 highway and bridge figure represented substantial programs initiated in most of the southern states, where such work can usually be started earlier than in other sections. Texas was at the head of the list with awards valued at \$11,892,000. Other leaders were the \$4,569,000 Maryland total, Kentucky's \$4,504,000, and the \$3,937,000 for the District of Columbia.

Public building's \$35,860,000 in April is the highest monthly total for government building in several years. Hospital construction is an important contributor

but the school figure of \$19,522,000 represents the major part of the total. Public housing is now at a standstill. The Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill now before Congress, however, would start another government housing construction program.

Industrial construction, while totaling \$26,423,000 in April or a 53 per cent advance over March, is down when compared with the total for April of last year and also with earlier months of 1947. However, a slow but steady improvement in the material situation is somewhat enhancing the prospects for such construction.

Earlier announced projects are now being approved by the office of the Housing Expediter. One of these in the South is the big plant to be erected at Corpus Christi, Texas, by the Corn Products Refining Corp. The part of the multi-million-dollar project to be allowed to proceed will involve \$1,077,815.

The \$27,595,000 private building total is the highest since last October. Included is a \$15,064,000 total for privately initiated residential construction which not only is the most important factor in the April private building total but the largest dwelling total since last November.

Private building's position has steadily strengthened since the first of the year. Residential work has almost always been the strongest phase of private building and still is, although additional strength is being noted in office, assembly and commercial projects. Valuations for these in April were: Office type buildings, \$6,209,000; commercial projects, \$4,058,000, and assembly buildings, \$2,264,000.

The engineering total of \$16,839,000 is the second largest of its kind this year and was surpassed only by January's \$24,714,000. Largest single figure in the total is the \$8,727,000 for dams, drainage, earth work and airports. Sewer and water projects were valued at \$5,682,000, this being higher than the March and Janu-

South's Construction by Types

	April, 1947		Contracts Awarded First Four Months 1947	Contracts Awarded First Four Months 1946
	Contracts Awarded	Contracts to be Awarded		
PRIVATE BUILDING				
Assembly (Churches, Theatres, Auditoriums, Fraternal)	\$2,264,000	\$11,441,000	\$5,286,000	\$12,506,000
Commercial (Stores, Restaurants, Filling Stations, Garages)	4,058,000	4,316,000	15,948,000	38,186,000
Residential (Apartments, Hotels, Dwellings)	15,064,000	26,693,000	51,974,000	61,004,000
Office	6,209,000	1,505,000	15,650,000	6,616,000
	\$27,595,000	\$43,955,000	\$87,967,000	\$118,312,000
INDUSTRIAL	\$26,423,000	\$181,075,000	\$150,782,000	\$164,388,000
PUBLIC BUILDING				
City, County, State, Federal and Hospitals	\$16,338,000	\$88,214,000	\$43,431,000	\$44,224,000
Housing	19,522,000	37,722,000	.....	100,000
Schools			39,095,000	27,078,000
	\$35,860,000	\$125,936,000	\$82,526,000	\$71,402,000
ENGINEERING				
Dams, Drainage, Earthwork, Airports	\$8,727,000	\$13,806,000	\$15,382,000	\$97,514,000
Federal, County, Municipal Electric	2,430,000	17,874,000	5,655,000	8,468,000
Sewers and Waterworks	5,682,000	19,485,000	18,623,000	16,205,000
	\$16,839,000	\$51,145,000	\$69,660,000	\$123,187,000
ROADS, STREETS & BRIDGES	\$40,763,000	\$36,496,000	\$97,597,000	\$117,114,000
TOTAL	\$147,480,000	\$438,607,000	\$488,532,000	\$594,404,000

ary totals for such work. Federal electric projects are gaining.

The total volume of 1947 construction expenditures in the entire United States on the basis of the present outlook will be between \$18,300,000,000 and \$19,600,000,000, according to an announcement late last month by the construction division of the Department of Commerce, which lowered its December estimate by several billion dollars.

New construction put in place this year in the country now is expected to involve from twelve billion to thirteen billion dollars, instead of the earlier predicted fifteen billion dollars. The 1946 total was ten billion dollars. The overall estimate includes six and one-half billion dollars for maintenance and repair construction.

Factors in the current outlook, as described by the construction division, are lower than expected first-quarter totals; lag in residential units started; failure of federal permits to show appreciable spring increases; reluctance of home builders to expand commitments; sharp increases in construction costs, and uncertainty of the general business pattern.

Favorable elements, which partially offset the negative reasons, were: Relative stability of total new construction over the last five months after seasonal adjustment; actual increases in some classes of new construction after adjustment for seasonal influences; improvement in the rate of starts of residential units in March, and continued high output of construction on materials.

Modifications in the estimates show between 700,000 and 800,000 new private residential units to be started this year and completion of 720,000 to 770,000 units, as compared with original estimates of 1,000,000 starts and 900,000 completions. "After allowance for cost increases," reports the construction division, "it appears that the physical volume of new construction will not be much above that of last year."

Expenditures this year by American business for new plant and purchase of new equipment totaling \$13,900,000,000, are predicted jointly by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Department of Commerce, with an additional \$600,000,000 outlay for old or used plant and equipment.

The 1947 estimate is fifteen per cent above the figure set for last year and more than twice the total for 1945. Second quarter expenditures revealed by the survey show that business anticipates spending \$3,600,000,000, or one hundred billion dollars more than during the first quarter.

The fourth quarter of 1946 is seen as the peak of expenditures which began a steady increase in 1945. "Business anticipations indicate a leveling off of expenditures during 1947 with estimated outlays in the last half amounting to \$6,900,000,000 compared with \$7,000,000,000 in both the first half of 1947 and the last half of 1946," the joint announcement stated.

Present indications are that current limitations on non-residential construction will not be relaxed. Frank R. Creedon, housing expediter, stated that "it is

South's Construction by States

	April, 1947	Contracts Awarded	Contracts Awarded First Four Months	Contracts Awarded First Four Months
Contracts		Contracts		Contracts
Awarded		Awarded		Awarded
Alabama	\$3,396,000	\$24,446,000	\$16,672,000	\$15,250,000
Arkansas	2,523,000	7,494,000	7,366,000	14,060,000
Dist. of Col.	6,536,000	3,777,000	12,955,000	6,372,000
Florida	29,161,000	61,594,000	57,715,000	72,294,000
Georgia	4,735,000	71,119,000	68,651,000	55,349,000
Kentucky	4,956,000	8,172,000	5,874,000	33,117,000
Louisiana	9,098,000	39,943,000	26,775,000	24,780,000
Maryland	12,789,000	16,080,000	34,519,000	50,076,000
Mississippi	3,307,000	10,415,000	27,248,000	35,452,000
Missouri	3,646,000	9,059,000	9,738,000	15,334,000
N. Carolina	7,364,000	17,940,000	17,344,000	31,765,000
Oklahoma	2,233,000	3,798,000	8,749,000	37,184,000
S. Carolina	5,500,000	31,685,000	17,709,000	18,369,000
Tennessee	4,994,000	29,737,000	15,159,000	19,041,000
Texas	40,914,000	84,638,000	139,353,000	152,305,000
Virginia	5,020,000	15,590,000	15,844,000	9,263,000
W. Virginia	1,308,000	3,120,000	6,861,000	4,393,000
TOTAL	\$147,480,000	\$438,607,000	\$488,532,000	\$594,404,000

essential for the housing program to limit non-residential construction. During the past year Civilian Production Administration has denied more than two billion dollars worth of non-residential applications, which of itself represents a tremendous backlog of industrial and commercial construction waiting to be released.

"In addition, there are millions of dollars worth of potential non-residential construction for which approval was not even sought because the prospective builders knew that it did not merit approval under the criteria. To turn all that loose on the market at this time would create a scramble for building materials, many of which are not yet in satisfactory supply for all the housing and other essential construction. The result would be at higher cost."

Large non-residential projects recently approved by the Facilities Review Committee of the housing expediter's office have been in the utility and industrial field. One of these was a power house building for a \$6,956,000 power plant project in West Virginia; another, a \$493,000 central telephone office at St. Louis. A foamglass insulation factory was also authorized for Sedalia, Mo., at a cost of \$560,000, this to alleviate extreme unemployment in that area.

Improvement in the building situation apparently is now becoming a reality, although labor troubles continue. Difficulties, particularly those which stopped

large industrial construction projects last month, have been settled. Others, however, have arisen, some of an inter-union nature.

The federal Department of Labor says its building trades apprentice program is setting an all-time record. Apprentices in the building crafts at the beginning of last month totaled 95,038, an increase of 2,000 over the previous high. The director of the apprentice training work recently declared that the construction industry has done more to expand apprenticeship than any other.

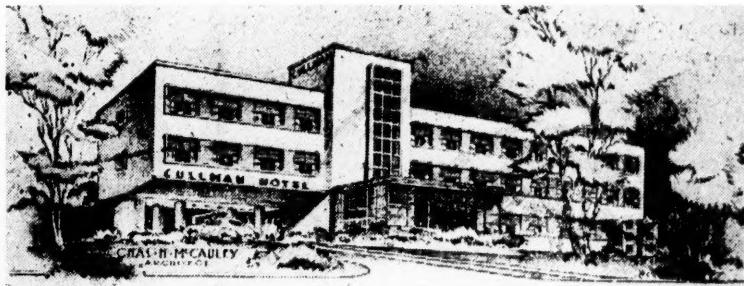
Two groups in the country are emphasizing lower costs. The one is the Producers Council, national organization of building material manufacturers, and the other is the National Association of Home Builders. Theme of the spring meeting of the Producers was "reducing the cost of building." The Home Builders are launching a nation-wide drive to erect a large number of low and moderate-priced rental housing projects for veterans.

The cost reduction idea is being carried into the field by the Producers Council, whose head, Tyler S. Rogers, is making a series of talks throughout the country on the subject. He sees lower costs already in sight and at the same time observes that the trend in building material costs has been in the downward direction for generations.

Frank W. Cerright, executive vice president of the Home Builders organization,

(Continued on page 44)

Below—Cullman Development Co., Inc., Asa B. Fuller, president, will erect a modern hotel at Cullman, Ala., at a cost of \$250,000. A community enterprise, the inn-type building will be erected on a lot provided free of cost by John A. Leigerer. The building will be fireproof, air-conditioned and will contain approximately 50 to 60 guest rooms. Charles H. McCauley is the architect.





Above—Automatic peanut-buttering machines turn out huge quantities of sandwiches at the Gordon Foods Plant.

Gordon Foods—Story of a Southern Business

THERE'S a Tennessee "Irishman" out at the plant of Gordon Foods, Inc., in Atlanta who believes quaintly—and accurately—enough that the principal ingredient of success is a lot of hard work, coupled with common-sense judgment as to what type of business should be located where.

He's Pat F. O'Brien, president of Gordon Foods, Inc., who's convinced that his decision to enter the food processing business in the South was the wisest move he ever made. And no wonder when you take a look at what Gordon Foods has accomplished since its establishment in February, 1938. Its development in the past has been spectacular enough, but its progress at the present would appear to the layman to be nothing short of astounding. It

by
John Mebane
*Special Correspondent,
MANUFACTURERS RECORD*

is a Southern success story at its best.

Founding this business were Mr. O'Brien, its president; E. M. Gordon, vice president; J. M. Caswell, vice president and treasurer, and C. H. Calhoun, secretary. Like so many other successful Southern en-

Below—A Gordon Foods truck.



terprises, they started on a shoestring—and one shoe at that.

Associated with these men were Reed Blackwell, now a vice president; W. D. Gordon, superintendent of the company's plant in Atlanta, and Allen Reid, the man responsible for organizing the company's distribution. Also associated with the growth of the business have been M. N. DeLoach and R. E. Williams and J. Scott Brown, all of whom have contributed importantly to the expansion of recent years.

When Gordon Foods was first organized, it started operations simultaneously in Atlanta and Louisville, Ky. It started by manufacturing peanut butter sandwiches, salted peanuts, nut meats, potato chips and sweet cracker sandwiches. Before long the company installed a bakery department and turned out cookies, pies and cakes. Still later, beginning to realize the potentialities of such a business, Gordon added a candy department, devoted to the production of candy items retailing for one-cent and five-cents. During the first year, the company's sales volume reached the imposing total—imposing, certainly, for a business infant—of \$400,000. The company had fewer than 100 employees that first year.

Here's how the company began getting distribution of its products:

It purchased several trucks and put them out on the road, traveling in the areas around the plants. And, in more distant points in the Southeast, it selected jobbers and distributors to handle the items it manufactured.

Within two years after Gordon Foods began business, it had added branch plants in Birmingham and Memphis and had established warehouses in Chattanooga and Nashville. The infant had become lusty.

It was in 1939 that sales began to mount with a tempo definitely not unpleasing to Pat O'Brien and his associates. Sales spread from Georgia and Tennessee to Florida, the Carolinas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Arkansas, Virginia and even to Indiana. Production was achieved, however, the hard way. Manual operations were the vogue, and time and energy were being lost. But mechanization soon entered the picture. The latest types of machinery were installed as rapidly as they could be

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Right—Top—Sandwich wrapping machines speed operations at the Gordon Foods factory.

Right—Middle—The plant has its own automatic bag making machines.

Right—Bottom—Automatic weighing machine.

acquired, and today Gordon Foods is a model for an industry of its type when it comes to mechanical and sanitary processes of operation.

So successful has the company's operation been that this year it has acquired two big new plants of the Driscoll Food Products Company, one in Cincinnati, Ohio, and the other in Roanoke, Virginia, and it is still expanding. It operates a fleet of 90 trucks, covering not only the entire Southeast but Virginia, West Virginia, Indiana and Ohio as well. From fewer than 100 employees, it has grown to approximately 625, about 300 of them employed in the big Atlanta plant.

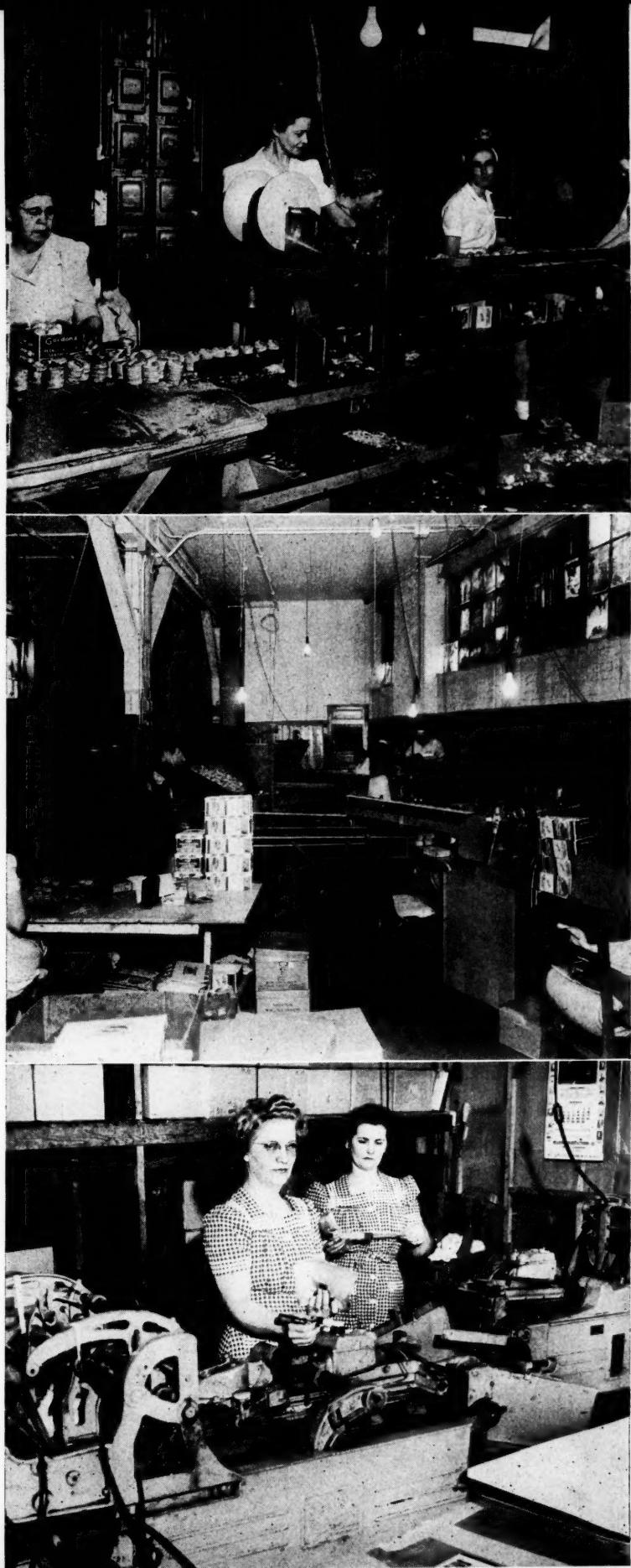
Sales last year had soared to \$6,000,000, including those of the two plants it has just acquired. This year Mr. O'Brien estimates they will approximate \$7,500,000. Just a few weeks ago the company issued 150,000 shares of \$1 par value common stock at \$6 a share. Proceeds are being used for the purchase of the two Driscoll companies, for addition of new equipment and trucks and for working capital.

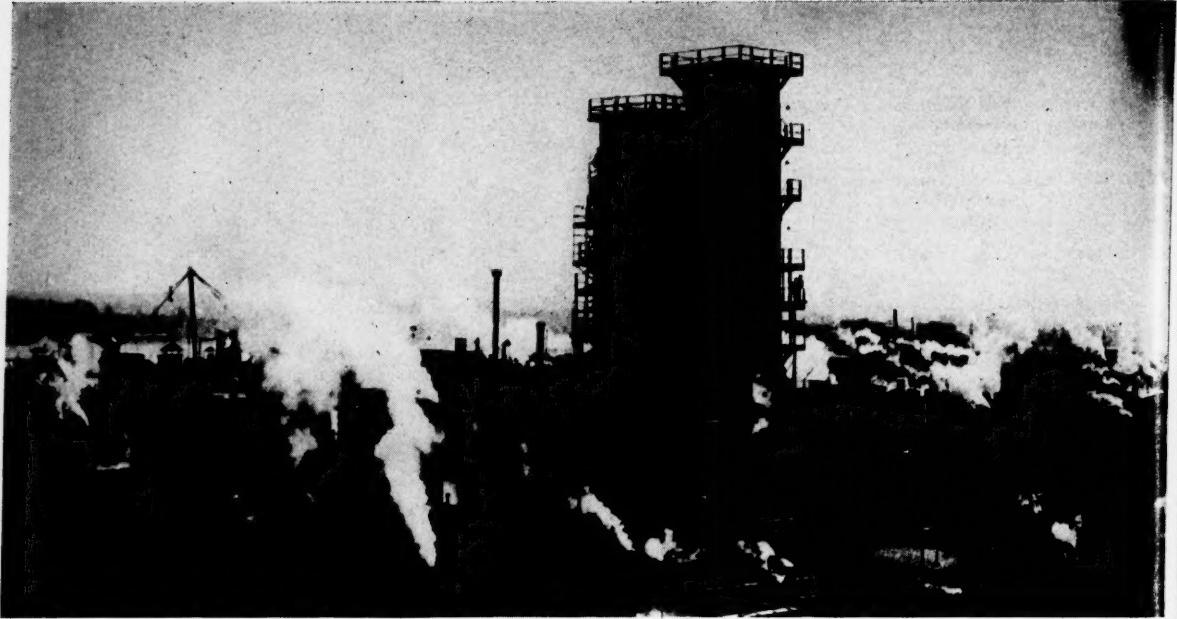
Gordon Foods today can turn out 166,000 pounds of potato chips a week—the largest chip capacity in the world. And it has six modern automatic potato chip machines producing them.

Here's some indication of the extent of Gordon's current operations:

The company uses at peak production approximately 664,000 pounds of potatoes a week, or more than 34,000,000 pounds annually. In other products, including packaged cakes and pies, sandwiches and salted peanuts and peanut candy, it uses about 2,500,000 pounds of peanuts a year. It produces around seven and one-half tons of peanut butter a week for use in its sandwiches. And it uses nearly 4,000,000 pounds of salad oil or shortening annually.

In addition to utilizing automatic
(Continued on page 62)





Above—A Monsanto chemical plant in Missouri, one of the largest in the country.

Southern Chemical Manufacture -- Ranks Third and is Still Growing

THE South is now revealed as the basic chemical producing area of the nation, manufacturing approximately 56 per cent of all the basic chemicals turned out in the United States.

The development indicated here bears out a conception that is far from new, for the MANUFACTURERS RECORD has predicted repeatedly, long before World War I, that the South had major opportunities in the chemical field. The growth was substantial and steady up to 1939, when the production of the chemical industry of the South amounted to \$967,000,000 in volume. The following six years topped the previous rates of growth and brought volume in 1945 up to \$2,042,000,000.

During World War II, nearly a billion dollars was invested in new chemical plants and equipment in the South. The ordnance program required enormous quantities of chemicals for its fulfillment. Demand was especially urgent for items in the basic chemical group; sulphuric acid, synthetic ammonia, toluene, methanol, benzene, formaldehyde and similar products. To ob-

tain these in adequate volume, construction of many new large plants was required.

Synthetic rubber industry was largely centered in the South to be near the location of its raw and processed materials. A quarter billion dollars was invested in rubber production facilities in Kentucky, Louisiana, Texas and West Virginia.

Among products required in great quantities for the synthetic rubber program were those in the group of chemical blacks—bone black, carbon black and lamp black. By far the most important of these during the war was carbon black, one of the most critical of raw materials required in the production of synthetic rubber. As the program developed, it was found that synthetic rubbers require much more carbon black than does natural rubber. Since this ingredient is obtained

chiefly through the incomplete combustion of sour natural gas, available principally in Texas, Louisiana and Oklahoma, most of the additional carbon black plants were constructed there.

Supplementing these mammoth facilities for chemicals and rubber which until now have continued to operate without even any intermission for reconversion, there were erected in the South not fewer than 46 ammunition plants, most of which either produced or utilized chemicals.

Total investment in these amounted to another billion dollars, and practically every Southern state shared in this development. While many of these plants are being held by the military in a stand-by condition against future emergency, a number have been transformed into peacetime producers. Some are once more engaged in chemical production.

The Southwest gained the lion's share of those new chemical installations that depend upon petroleum products and sulphur for their production.

by

Caldwell Walker

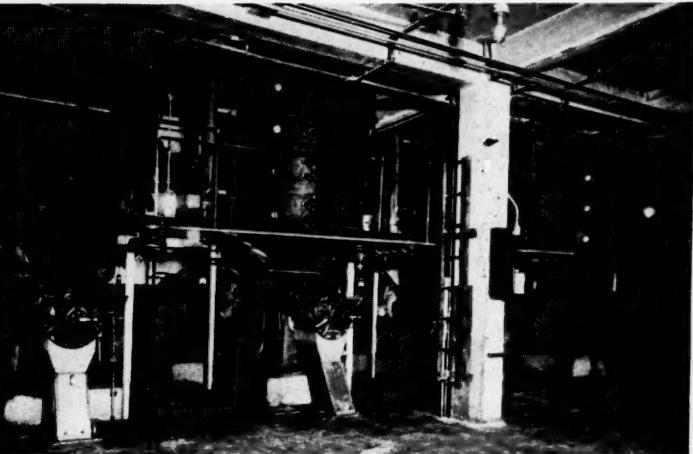
Feature Editor,

MANUFACTURERS RECORD

At the other end of the South, Virginia and West Virginia were also reaping their share of this \$2 billion chemical expansion. Entire new industrial centers there came to life, based on the rich saline water and mountain minerals of the region. Sodium and caustic soda were the critical materials sought, and after hostilities had come to an end, the new plants continued to demonstrate their usefulness. All continued to turn out products that go into such important peacetime commodities as vitamins, rayon, plastics and soap.

Dynamic though the development was in the western and eastern extremes of the South, growth in states in between was not without equal importance. Tennessee, cradle of the atomic bomb, led all sister states in volume of chemical production during 1945. Kentucky witnessed the advent of 46 new chemical establishments, costing well up wards of \$100,000,000 and second only to those of Texas in both number and cost. Other states were reaping their share, Alabama with a new plant investment of \$19,876,000, Arkansas \$83,023,000, Florida \$2,549,000, Georgia \$3,304,000, Kentucky \$118,991,000, Louisiana \$83,109,000, Maryland \$20,791,000, Mississippi \$2,039,000, Missouri \$27,243,000, North Carolina \$920,000, Oklahoma \$8,955,000, South Carolina \$969,000, Tennessee \$19,229,000, Texas \$388,368,000, Virginia \$16,613,000 and West Virginia \$110,821,000.

Every state in the South likewise shared in the great burst of productive gain that marked chemical activity in the South. Of the \$2,042 million chemical production in the South in 1945, Tennessee accounted for 17.6 per cent, Missouri 15.8 per cent, Virginia 14.5 per cent, Texas



Above—Cookers and presses in the Ralston Purina soybean processing plant at Kansas City, Mo.

and West Virginia 9.8 per cent each, Alabama and Louisiana 4.9 per cent each, Maryland 4 per cent, Kentucky 3.7 per cent, Georgia 3.4 per cent, Mississippi 2.4 per cent, Oklahoma 2.2 per cent, North Carolina 2.1 per cent, Arkansas and Florida 1.8 per cent each, and South Carolina 1.3 per cent.

Bright as the picture is, Southern chemical producers do not consider their program as yet complete. The South mines its basic chemicals, smelters them and then ships vast quantities elsewhere for final processing into finished products.

As a whole, finished chemical products in the United States constitute in value about 70 per cent of the value of all chemical products. In the South for all practical purposes the reverse is true. Compared to its production of basic chemicals, the South manufactures only 11 per cent of the paints and finishes made in the United States, 14 per cent of the drugs, 8 per cent of the cos-

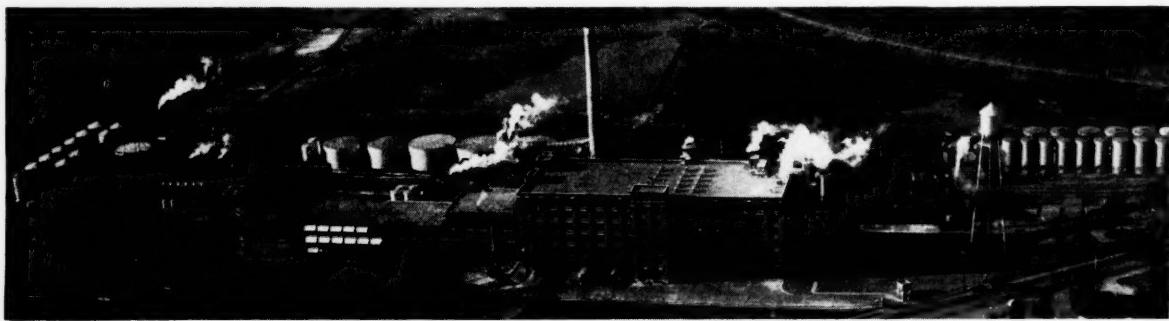
(Continued on page 64)

Wartime Investment in Southern Chemical Plants*

Alabama	\$19,876,000
Arkansas	83,023,000
Florida	2,549,000
Georgia	3,304,000
Kentucky	118,991,000
Louisiana	83,109,000
Maryland	20,791,000
Mississippi	2,039,000
Missouri	27,243,000
North Carolina	920,000
Oklahoma	8,955,000
South Carolina	969,000
Tennessee*	19,229,000
Texas	388,368,000
Virginia	16,613,000
West Virginia	110,821,000
<i>Total</i>	\$906,290,000
Rubber Plants	225,114,000
Ammunition Plants	908,304,000
<i>Grand Total</i>	\$2,046,774,000

*Atomic energy installations not taken into account.

Below—Texas plant of Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Co.



South's Paper Making Opportunities

The Industry Booms

by

J. H. Allen

President, Florida Pulp and Paper Co.



J. H. Allen

THE pulp and paper industry of the South is now a billion dollar plant in point of invested capital. Moreover, it comprises one of several manufacturing groups that have outstripped the rest of the country in growth over the past five years.

The investment in pulp and paper mill facilities is estimated at \$360 million. Working capital and cash reserves are set at \$120 million. Timber stands owned by pulp and paper companies represent an additional \$480 million. Miscellaneous investments of \$50 million bring the grand total to \$1,010 million.

This investment, constituting not less than 35 per cent of the total pulp and paper capitalization in the United States, is significant in itself. When considered from the standpoint of indirect effect upon Southern economy it becomes even more important. Annual payrolls of \$162 million flow from plant operations alone, aside from the wages and salaries of those engaged in the forestry end of the business.

While exact figures are lacking for the latter group, it is estimated that not less than 21,000 cords of pulpwood daily are required to feed

Southern mills. Average production per day per man is one and a half cords. It is safe to say, then, that over 30,000 woodsmen are employed and increase by 40 per cent the 71,205-man working force of the mills. Even though the wage rate of these woodsmen be figured at a lower scale than that of the mill operatives, total payrolls of the industry will be seen to be well over \$200 million a year.

By no means the least promising aspect of the industry is its rate of growth. In this respect the South can point to an impressive edge over other sections. In 1941 Southern pulp and paper mills turned out 4,516,097 tons of pulp, and 4,215,963 tons of paper and paperboard, representing respectively 43.5 per cent and 23.7 per cent of the national output. By 1945, despite wartime handicaps, production in the South had increased to 4,889,072 tons of pulp and 5,007,640 tons of paper and paperboard.

This increase of 372,975 tons of pulp and 791,677 tons of paper products becomes more impressive when considered in relation to national production. While these gains were being made in the South, production in other sections actually decreased by 562,816 tons of pulp and 1,183,077 tons of paper products. In 1945 the South's percentage of the nation's pulp had risen to 47.9 per cent, and paper to 28.8 per cent. At this rate of growth, another five years should see the South producing more than 50 per cent of the nation's pulp and over a third of the finished paper products. That it will continue or even increase is likely from the fact that the mills now in the South, and projected for the South, are more modern and efficient than the older establishments in other sections.

The productive value of this industry is paralleled by the benefits

(Continued on page 56)

Pulpwood and Mechanization

by

J. A. Daly

Special Correspondent,
MANUFACTURERS RECORD

WOODY pulp's already great economic importance in the South is being emphasized by inexorable, clearly defined change in the region's industry with respect particularly to agriculture and paper production.

The tremendous and rapidly increasing demand for pulpwood is encouraging the recently speeded, strong drift toward mechanized agriculture in the Southern States. This tendency is strongly advocated by the National Cotton Council, and greatly decreased cost of farm raw materials, particularly cotton, is regarded as essential by the textile industry.

When the shortages of agricultural machinery are overcome within a year or two, the trend toward larger and fewer farms will be accelerated and mechanization will be free to attain major significance.

At the same time, cultivation of trees for pulp assuredly will be brought even more vividly to the forefront in Southern economics. And, even now, the South's expanding woodpulp producing industry represents about half of the United States production. Forestry management offers probably the most easily attainable, profitable solution for the problem presented by the many millions of acres of worn-out, denuded, or otherwise untillable land.

Forestry management is a difficult business, requiring considerable capital, scientific knowledge, and a high degree of skill—all of which, fortunately, are adequately available.

By way of providing "background," Census Bureau figures may be cited to show that, with the farmers using more machinery, the nation's farms decreased, between 1940 and 1945, from 6,096,799 to 5,

(Continued on page 60)



Above—Cape Girardeau plant of Marquette Cement Manufacturing Co.

Cement, the Barometer

by
Caldwell Walker

ONE barometer of the South's industrial growth is the cement industry. The great bulk of factory buildings are of concrete construction, and it is freely admitted by cement producers that as the region's industrial construction goes, so goes the welfare of the cement business.

In 1929, for instance, a year of supernormal industrial expansion, cement production in the United States totaled 160,000,000 barrels. The South's output that year was 39,000,000 barrels, approximately 23 per cent of that of the country at large. In 1945, a year still handicapped by uncertainty and restrictions, production for the nation was 96,000,000 barrels. That year the South produced 30,000,000 barrels—this time 31 per cent.

Probably no industry in the country has shown greater fluctuation from period to period than this one, dependent as it is upon both industrial activity and industrial psychology. It can suffer when business is at a low ebb, with meager funds available for expansion; it likewise can suffer when business is spiraling toward an inflationary peak when capital is unwilling to venture expansion by reason of high costs.

Throughout the 19th century, the

United States imported more cement than it made. At the beginning of the present century, domestic production drew alongside of imports and matched them, 8.5 million barrels each. By 1928 domestic production had soared to 176 million barrels, with practically no importations at all. From 1928, production turned downward, reflecting the imminent depression. A low was struck in 1933 at 63.5 million barrels, and thereafter, gradually upward fluctuation brought production to 130 million barrels in 1940.

Defense, and later war, construction produced an increased spurt during the next two years and brought production to a new all time peak of 182 million barrels in 1942. Thereafter, came wartime government restrictions and manpower shortage. A sharp decline set in and resulted in a low point of 91 million barrels in 1944, from which 1945 was able to recover only to the extent of 5 million barrels. The trend now, however, is definitely upward. Preliminary figures for 1946 indicate production of not less than 150 million barrels.

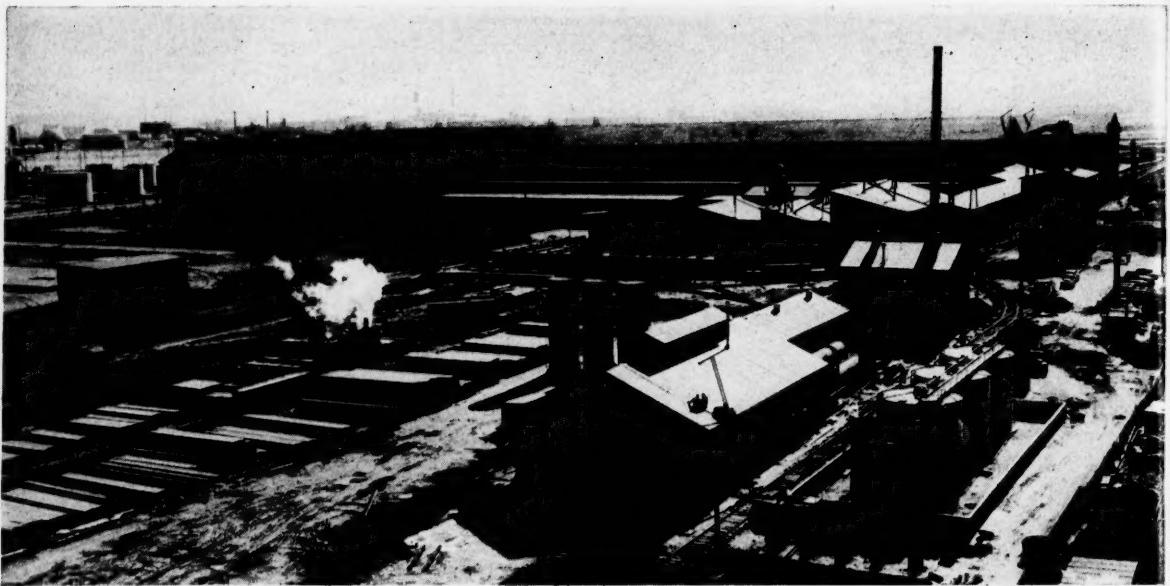
During the ups and downs of the

industry, the South has steadily improved its percentage position. From 23 per cent of the national total in the late twenties, it ranged gradually upward to reach 35 per cent in 1942, reflecting the substantial proportion of wartime industrial structures that were being set up on Southern soil. With many of these completed, percentage dropped in 1943 to 34 per cent, and in 1944 to 29 per cent, then rose to 31 per cent for 1945.

The cement industry of the South, like many others, is built on a foundation of abundant supply. The industry is by no means new, although production for other than local consumption did not materialize in volume until after the Civil War—at about the same time the industry began to assume an appreciable role in the economy of the rest of the nation.

As far back as 1829, history records important cement production in the neighborhood of Louisville, Kentucky. In that year cement rock was discovered while excavations were being made for the Louisville and Portland Canal, and cement was manufactured during that same year and used in the canal walls and locks.

(Continued on page 66)



Above—Aerial view of new plant established by American Lumber and Treating Company in Fairfield industrial area of Baltimore.

Wood Treating Company Opens New Plant at Baltimore

AMERICAN Lumber and Treating Co. has completed the second major step in its expansion program with opening of its new plant in the Fairfield industrial area of Baltimore for pressure treatment of forest products with Wolman salts preservative, creosote and Minalith flameproofing. Together with a plant at Florence, S. C., the new facilities represent an investment of more than a million dollars in the industrial South.

Largest facilities of their type in the area and among the most modern in the nation, the plant covers a five acre site adjacent to the Weyerhaeuser Sales Co., for whom with other lumber concerns the new processing facilities were established. The American Lumber and Treating Co. does not buy or sell sawed timber but supplies the treating service.

J. F. Linthicum, president of the company in announcing completion of the plant, stated "the opening of this new plant, coupled with the fact that the wood-preserving industry is now undergoing its greatest year of expansion, emphasizes again the importance of the comparatively fast growing, renewable southern forests."

The new plant is located to treat yellow pine and hardwoods moving north from the South and Douglas fir and other western species shipped by boat from the west coast or arriving by transcontinental freight. Railroad treating-in-transit arrangements allow forest products to move through the plant on through rates. The plant will also service by truck the requirements of retailers in the Baltimore-Washington area.

J. F. Linthicum



Pressure treating operations are carried out in three large steel cylinders, each six feet in diameter and 80, 83 and 142 feet in length, respectively. These are housed in a steel frame treating building 172 feet long and 53 feet wide at the intake end where specially built tram cars move lumber, poles and piling into the cylinders for treatment.

After the material to be treated is inside, the cylinder is sealed vacuum-tight and filled with the treating chemical (creosote oil or water solutions of Wolman Salts or Minalith flameproofing compound). The chemical is distributed throughout the structure of the wood itself by the use of heat and pressure. Treating requires 6 to 24 hours or more, depending upon the density of the species being treated, whether the wood is green or dry, and the chemical retention and penetration specified.

Gauges, charts and other sensitive recording equipment tell treating engineers exactly what is going on inside the cylinder, allowing them to keep pressure and temperature within established limits. Thus, strength and similar physical characteristics are not appreciably changed by treatment.

The treating house, roofed and sheathed with corrugated, galvanized steel sheet, is divided by cinder block partition walls into an operat-

(Continued on page 58)

Finished Products Story of the Month



Above—Shoe plant at Carthage, Mo.
Below—Rolla, Mo. shoe factory.



Below—Trimfoot shoe plant at Farmington, Mo. One of 140 such plants in that state.



Many Shoes Made in the South

AMONG the growing "finished products" manufacturing industries in the South, shoe manufacturing has assumed a prominent role.

Several Southern states, now outstanding in production of boots, shoes and slippers, have clearly demonstrated the advantages that accrue from this industry which utilizes Southern materials from start to finish.

Missouri has long been a leading producer of finished footwear, and ranks no lower than third among the states of the nation in this respect. In the last national census of manufacturers taken in 1939 Massachusetts

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Above—Scene from Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company's technicolor motion picture, "Soil and the South."

Birmingham Briefs

by
R. W. Kincey

Birmingham—Despite the recent coal strike and an apparent general feeling of unrest in certain labor circles, production of steel in the South continues at the phenomenally high rate of 99 per cent, a regular performance except for work stoppages and physical causes, since removal of Pittsburgh plus.

The industry, here and at Gadsden, is unable, even in view of unprecedented production schedules, to keep pace of demand. Business interests generally, and present and prospective users of steel and pig iron view the situation with measurable alarm.

Although reticent to publicly discuss it, the truth is that Birmingham is not producing sufficient steel—raw and semi-finished—to adequately take care of present industries. Numerous examples are to hand where major expansion would be forthcoming in short order were the supply situation in better relation to demand.

Some of the territory's established plants are operating at considerable below capacity—in some instances as low as 30 per cent—due wholly to the shortage of steel. The identical story is true in pig iron. Conservative estimates are that the territory needs not less than 50,000 tons of iron additional a month.

This means that efforts to attract new industries are meeting with scant success. It is hardly likely that great progress can be made until corrective measures are taken or until demand levels off greatly. Observers do not look for too much drop in demand in view of the numerous new foundries and miscellaneous users of steel and iron established in this section as a result of know how acquired in the war effort.

But the general progress and growth

of the industrial district continues, even though it is limited by material shortages.

Behind the general expansion program designed as an overall objective is a determination on the part of civic and business interests to effectuate a long-projected move to materially step up conversion of raw materials into consumer goods in an effort to better balance the district's economy.

Construction continues on a generally expanded basis, especially in home building and in smaller commercial and industrial projects. Some major programs have been projected; a few are in the blueprint stage, but a wait and see tendency is more or less evident in view of unsettled costs, the clamor for additional taxes, and shortage in certain materials and supplies.

Nationwide attention has been focused on the district as a result of the Alabama Power Company-Bureau of Mines coal mine gasification experiment which Milton H. Fies, director of coal mine operations for the Alabama Power Company, said this week needs further experimentation before definite conclusions can be drawn.

Interesting developments of the month were announcement of 715-foot lift of coal by means of conveyor belt by T.C.I. at its new Concord mine, and release by that company of a comprehensive technicolor sound picture entitled "Soil and the South."

The Concord project is described by Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company engineers as the greatest height ever attempted in a conveyor belt operation. A half mile long, weighing 42 tons, and utilizing more than 330 steel cables, the conveyor belt will be delivered to the Alabama mine in five sections to be spliced into a continuous length on the scene. The mine is expected to be in production late this year.

The T.C.I. film, professionally directed,

emphasizes the importance of scientific farming in rebuilding worn and eroded Southern soil and is being made available to all civic and educational and farming groups.

The coal mine safety law situation is the come-on for immediate study by a committee of four industry and three union representatives just appointed by Gov. Folsom. They are, for industry, Carr McCormack, president, Newcastle Coal Company; Woods G. Talman, T.C.I. mine safety director; Milton H. Fies, and Fleetwood Carnley, director of the State Department of Public Relations.

The union committee is composed of William Mitch, president; John J. Hanratty, international representative, and Thomas N. Crawford, district representative, United Mine Workers.

A major development of the month was announcement by Southern Natural Gas of a \$50,000,000 development program to adequately serve its customers in Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia, and to add 29 new communities in Georgia, Florida and South Carolina.

Alabama State Federation of Labor, in annual convention here, directed blistering attacks on all classes of labor legislation pending in the state, national or local lawmaking bodies, while the CIO announced an intensified campaign to organize all the unorganized workers in the textile and lumber industries throughout the Southeast.

From the AFL's George Googe came word that the organization will take immediate steps to contest new laws in four Southern states outlawing the closed shop.

A moderate but general upswing in employment is noted in figures for March and April to date from the several state and government agencies.

Coming Events

A national lumber congress, sponsored by National Lumber Manufacturers Assn., is scheduled to be held in Chicago, June 16-18. It will be the first nationwide meeting for lumbermen to be held in 25 years, and is expected to bring together all segments of the industry.

Coal mining men from all producing areas will gather in Cleveland from May 12 to 15 to discuss the industry's problems and interchange information on modern methods and equipment. This four-day gathering of the coal industry is being held by the American Mining Congress, national mining organization with the goal of furthering mechanization in the coal mines and disseminating factual information on mining practices.

The 12th annual convention of National Federation of Sales Executives will be held June 2 to 4 at the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif., it is announced by A. T. Danielson, president and R. H. Hixon, publicity chairman of the organization. Publicity headquarters are at 555 S. Flower St., Los Angeles.

Display of commercial and peacetime atomic power will take place at Mid-American Exposition to be held at Cleveland, O., May 24, according to John A. Crawford, manager of the exposition.

Remembering the need for tools and supplies in all parts of Europe, more than 150 United States firms will be represented at the Paris, France, Trade Fair to be held May 10 to 26. This will be the 36th Paris Trade Fair, the first having been held in 1904, with two war interruptions.

A series of public conferences will be held in 11 cities during the coming summer by

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top officials of U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Tentative schedule of meetings in Southern cities: Washington, D. C., May 8; Atlanta, Ga., May 10; New Orleans, La., May 12; San Antonio, Texas, May 14; St. Louis, Mo., May 29.

The board of directors of National Cotton Council will hold its spring quarterly meeting on May 9 at the Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn., instead of Greenville, Miss., as previously scheduled, it is announced by Oscar Johnston, president of the Council.

Times and places of future meetings of The Associated General Contractors of America have been announced by Managing Director H. E. Foreman, as follows: Spring Meeting, Seattle, Wash., May 19-21, 1947 in the Olympic Hotel. Fall Meeting, Des Moines, Iowa, September 28-October 1, 1947, in the Savery Hotel. 29th Annual Convention, Dallas, Texas, February 9-12, 1948, in the Baker and Adolphus Hotels.

For the convention in Dallas, The Dallas Chapter will be host. A general convention committee has been appointed, headed by Hal C. Dyer. President of the chapter is D. H. Cowdin.

The Fourth Machine Tool Show will be presented by National Machine Tool Builders in the Dodge Plant, Chicago, Ill., September 17-20. Machines numbering 250, together with accessories, are expected to be shown.

Annual Meeting of National Peanut Council will take place at the Galvez Hotel, Galveston, Texas, May 11, 12, 13. Election of officers, business meeting and addresses by well known speakers are included in the program. Headquarters of the Council—812 Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta 3, Ga.

Annual Reports

International Paper Co., 220 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y., including subsidiary at Georgetown, S. C., which latter is the largest pulp and paper plant in the world, reports for 1946 net earnings of \$31,179,048, equivalent to \$8.50 per share of common stock—compared to \$8,546,078, or \$2.14 per share in 1945.

Lone Star Cement Corp., headquarters 342 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y., and including branch operations at Spocari and Birmingham, Ala., Dallas and Houston, Tex., New Orleans, La., and Norfolk, Va., reports for 1946 consolidated net income of \$5,293,214 (\$5.58 per common stock share) against \$2,774,138 (\$2.92 per common stock share) in 1945.

The Mengel Co., Louisville, Ky., (furniture, plywood and corrugated containers), reports for 1946 net profits of \$1,618,913, equal to \$2.91 per common stock share. Income in 1945 was \$928,555, or \$1.66 per common stock share.

General Foods Corp., headquarters 250 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y., with branch operations at LaFitte, Morgan City, New Orleans and Violet, La., Jacksonville, Fla., Clarksville, Tenn., and Galveston, Port Lavaca, Port O'Connor, Sabine, Aransas Pass, Freeport, and Houston, Texas, announces for 1946 net earnings of \$18,147,513 or \$3.25 a share, compared with 1945 net of \$13,143,763 or \$2.36 a share.

Railroads

Norfolk and Western Ry. Co., Roanoke, Va.; income for 1946, \$22,733,409, announced as the practical equivalent for 1945.

Baltimore and Ohio R.R. Co., Baltimore, Md.; loss would have been incurred of \$15,587,071 had it not been for a tax credit of twenty million dollars which permitted return on invested capital of 2.85 per cent.

Central of Georgia Ry. Co., Savannah, Ga.: deficit for 1946 amounting to \$3,563,625; compares with 1945 deficit of \$777,544.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry Co., 80 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; net income, 1946, \$39,015,178; 1945, \$29,414,500.

Utilities

North American Co., 60 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y., consolidated net income, 1946, \$21,878,611 (\$2.55 per share); 1945, \$15,152,370 (\$1.77 per share).

Gulf States Utilities Co., Beaumont, Navasota and Port Arthur, Texas, and Lake Charles and Baton Rouge, La.; net income, 1946, \$3,461,351; 1945, \$3,853,850.

Virginia Elec. & Power Co., Richmond, Va.; net income 1946, \$6,485,421.

El Paso Elec. Co., El Paso, Texas; net income 1946, \$927,395; 1945, \$1,184,360 including extraordinary federal tax adjustment.

Electrical Equipment

Sylvania Elec. Prod. Inc., 40 E. 34th St., New York 16, N. Y.; consolidated net income for 1946, \$2,384,017 (\$1.97 per share); for 1945, \$2,136,279 (\$2.05 per share).

Talk from Atlanta

by

John Mebane

Atlanta, Georgia has quit talking about the need for investment of local capital in local enterprises and has begun doing something about it, a statewide survey discloses.

Nowhere is this trend more evident than in North Georgia. In recent months enterprise after enterprise, sparked by local capital and manned by local labor, has sprung up. This mushrooming growth is serving importantly to balance with industry the area's traditional agrarian culture. Spurring the North Georgia development is the Carroll Service Council, Inc., which is raising funds to encourage establishment of local industries in several adjoining counties.

The list of new manufacturing plants—most of them relatively small but affording off-farm employment opportunities for local citizens—is impressive. It includes such new establishments as cotton gins, laundries, building supply companies, venetian blind concerns, an elastic and webbing manufacturer, a mechanical pencil company, a shoe manufacturing plant, concrete block plants and others.

The agricultural trend is definitely away from cotton and toward the growing of cover crops, small grain and a sizable dairying industry. Herds of thoroughbred cows are being brought into all parts of the northern section of the state.

The North Georgia Processing Com-

Apex Elec. Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio; net income, 1946, including tax carry back, \$433,760 (\$1.17 per share); earnings in 1945 equaled \$10,08 per share.

Square D Co., 350 Fifth Ave., New York 1, N. Y.: 1946 income, \$2,704,626 (\$1.96 per share); 1945, \$1,688,959 (\$1.18 per share).

Philoco Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.: 1946 income, \$3,107,480 (\$2.13 per share); 1945, \$2,377,239 (\$1.73 per share).

Metals & Machinery

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; net earnings for 1946, \$144,487, compared with \$7,090,467 in 1945.

Southern States Iron & Roofing Co., Savannah, Ga. (aluminum roofing and fixtures, naval stores equipment, steel roofing, prefabricated buildings, paint, asphalt and asbestos roofing): net income 1946, \$727,168; 1945, \$194,084.

Reynolds Metals Co., Louisville, Ky. (housing parts, transportation equipment, food packaging materials, roofing, siding, shingles, forgings, wire, tubing, paint and extrusions): net 1946 income \$5,336,507; 1945, \$4,396,187.

Stewart Warner Corp., 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.; net earnings for 1946, \$2,095,187 (\$1.65 per share); 1945, \$1,634,202 (\$1.28 per share). Earnings include results from operation of branch plant at Winston-Salem, N. C.

United States Radiator Corp., Detroit, Mich.: Net earnings in 1946 amounted to \$1,193,694 (\$4.62 a share); 1945, \$261,325 (59 cents a share).

Midland Steel Prod. Co., Cleveland, Ohio; net income 1946, \$1,552,889 (\$2.90 a share); 1945, \$1,719,775 (\$3.61 a share).

Monarch Mch. Tool Co., Sidney, Ohio; net (Continued on page 47)

pany at Toccoa is in the midst of a large expansion, which includes construction of a new manufacturing plant, which is expected to result in addition of about 300 more employees, as well as a new office building to house about 80 persons. The company produces thread.

The tufted textile industry, which suffered a slump several months ago, is coming back strongly in the Dalton area, and several large new plants have been established in nearby sections of the state.

In Rome, Ga., the Rome Farm Market, Inc., is a new corporation sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce to develop marketing services for farm products. As a result of its work there already is being constructed there a sweet potato curing plant and a cannery, which later will get into commercial production.

The broiler industry again is booming in the Gainesville area with several adjacent counties turning out more broilers today than ever before. Prices, too, are going back up again.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta says that preliminary figures indicate increased industrial activity in the district for the first quarter of this year. A shortage of freight cars proved a major difficulty in moving manufactured items.

The bank also reports that production has remained at a high level during the first quarter and that prospects for field crops are good, despite unfavorable weather and infestation which have interfered with truck crop production.

The bank added: "As the district enters the second quarter of the year, little sign of any immediate letup in activity is evident. More favorable weather conditions, beginning in the Spring, are expected to spur operations in construction as well as in the lumber industry. Also a few industrial plants which are being built or reconverted may begin production soon."

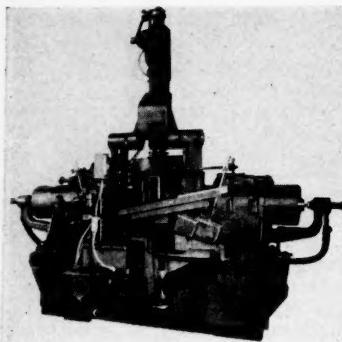
In Atlanta during the month of April the Southern Machinery and Metals Exposition attracted hundreds from throughout the South to see the largest concentration of machinery, hand tools and allied items ever assembled for such an exhibit. The display indicated many of the machinery and metals items which are being produced or can be produced in the South.

As the end of the month neared, the big H. W. Lay and Company food processing concern with headquarters in Atlanta announced an expansion that would call for an expenditure of well over \$750,000. The expansion calls for big new plants in Atlanta and Memphis and the installation of a great deal of new equipment. The company currently has around 600 employees and others will be added as soon as the expansion program gets under way.

The firm turns out potato chips, peanut butter sandwiches, candy and a variety of similar items. It has just registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission 16,000 shares of \$50 par 5 per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock and 15,000 shares of \$1 par common stock.

News from Industry

NEW PRODUCTS



Double Spindle Wet Grinder.

Double Spindle Wet Grinder

Charles H. Besly and Co., 118 N. Clinton St., Chicago 6, Ill., have recently introduced a new-type double spindle wet grinder designed for grinding double and drop forged engineers' wrenches and other parts that require grinding of parallel surfaces.

The new grinder features a combination magnetic vibrator and automatic chain feed especially arranged for feeding the wrenches through the grinder. Using oil as a coolant, the new grinder is capable of turning out 2,400 wrenches per hour, measuring 8 inches overall and ground on all four surfaces.

Hammer Mill Improvements

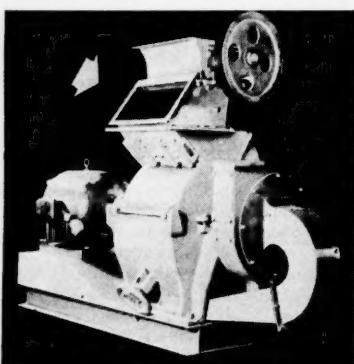
Sprout-Waldron hammer mills can now be equipped, if desired, with a new feeding attachment which facilitates the handling of roughage. Pitched for outside chute connection, this 10-inch by 18-inch roughage feed inlet encourages a uniform, high capacity feeding rate. An easily adjusted hand lever opens or closes the hinged inlet door. When the roughage door is closed the grain handling crusher-feeder, mounted directly above, is ready for action.

The Sprout-Waldron improved hammer mill also features a new industrial type fan unit which has become an integral part of every hammer mill built by Sprout-Waldron.

Replacement parts are seldom required. Open construction of fan blades permits a large percentage of material to by-pass, thus greatly reducing blade wear.

A long-wearing, replaceable scroll liner fits snugly in fan housing—prolonging its life many times. An easily opened inspection-cleanout door, conveniently located, gives quick access to fan housing for periodic or emergency inspection.

For more complete details regarding these hammer mill improvements, write to Sprout-Waldron & Company, Muncy, Pennsylvania.



Feed Attachment.

Paints from Sand

Recently developed paints, varnishes and enamels made from silicon, the principal element in sand, have shown unusual resistance to heat, weather, and chemical corrosion, it was reported at the 11th national meeting of the American Chemical Society by James R. Patterson of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., who declared that under ordinary conditions the new finishes will not crack, fade, stain or lose their gloss.

The new finishes will be used to protect and decorate automobiles, refrigerators, other home appliances, hospital equipment, signs, metal furniture, gasoline pumps, farm machinery, and many other products, it was predicted.

Long Lasting Fertilizer

A slow-acting nitrogen fertilizer that feeds crops over a long growing period has been developed by soil scientists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The fertilizer is one of a series of combinations of urea and formaldehyde known as Uraform. It is produced at present only on a laboratory scale. Results of laboratory and greenhouse tests with the material were demonstrated by Dr. K. G. Clark, Jew Yam Yee, and Dr. M. S. Anderson at a Soil and Fertilizer Conference held at Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md., Wednesday, April 9.

Food from Wood

Proteins for food and industrial uses can be made by a new process for growing yeast from wood wastes, it was disclosed by Elwin E. Harris, Martha L. Hannan, and Ralph R. Marquardt of the United States Department of Agriculture, Madison, Wis., at the 11th national meeting of the American Chemical Society. Sawdust, shavings, or slabs of wood, dry and free of bark, can be converted into sugar, which can be used to grow yeast cells, it was explained in the report which was read before the Fermentation Section of the Society's Division of Agricultural and Food Chemistry.

If the cost of the equipment for producing the yeast is not excessive, it may be possible to grow yeast at a price that will compete with other sources of protein for human and animal foods and industrial uses, the report declared, adding that since the product is produced under controlled conditions, it may be manufactured throughout the entire year regardless of weather conditions.

Stainless Steel Meter

A new 1½-inch, 50 g.p.m. stainless steel meter for applications requiring stainless steel equipment to prevent corrosion, discoloration or contamination has been announced by Fred C. Farmer, manager of Meter Sales, Bowser, Inc., Fort Wayne 2, Indiana. In design and principle of operation it is basically similar to the Bowser Industrial Xacto meter used in the petroleum, chemical, paint and other industries. It is constructed of stainless steel with the same internal chemically resistant parts that are used in the Industrial Xacto to reduce friction to an absolute minimum. Vertical piston operation minimizes cylinder and piston wear. There are few working parts. The direction of flow keeps any suspended material flowing evenly through the meter.

Counter Tubes

The Geophysical Instrument Co., Arlington, Va., offers a newly developed improved Gehr-Muller counter tube of an all-metal type. Advantages attained by this new construction are:

Mechanical robustness—the Geophysical Instrument Co. all-metal tube is well adapted for use in industrial and research applications where the fragility of a glass tube would prohibit its use; the active diameter of the G. M. counter is very nearly equal to the overall outside diameter.

A wide variety of sizes is offered ranging from ½-inch diameter and ½-inch long to 3-inch diameter and 5 feet long.

The operating voltage for the metal tubes is in the vicinity of 1,000 volts. The cosmic ray efficiency is better than 99%. The plateau (range of operating voltage) is 100 volts or more and the change in counting rate over this plateau is guaranteed to keep within .05% per volt.

Light Truck Bodies

Truck bodies with an approximate weight 1,500 pounds lighter than the average now are being constructed from a combination of aluminum and Tekwood, veneer kraft laminate manufactured by the United States Plywood Corp., 55 W. 44th St., New York 18, N. Y.

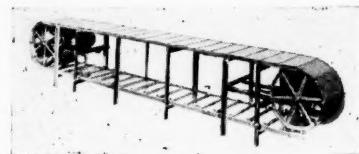
The new type of construction is known as "Armorlite." A 12-foot body constructed with the combination of materials weighs approximately 1,800 pounds. Deadweight is three-fourths to one and one-half tons lighter than conventional truck bodies, depending on size. Armorlite construction consists of aluminum welded to Tekwood, consisting of a hardwood core bonded to and faced with heavy cylinder kraft, made up in separate flanged panels secured together and supported by magnesium framing of unique design. This whole superstructure is mounted on re-inforced steel floor.

Low Horsepower Engine

A new lightweight 2 horsepower engine to be produced by the Scott Engine Co., 1 N. LaSalle St., Chicago 1, Ill., will feature a patented replaceable head embodying the valve mechanism and combustion chamber. The 4-cycle valve-in-head engine is so constructed that almost all necessary repair work can be performed without necessity for shop equipment.

An integrally cast crank-case housing and cylinder block of aluminum is the principal weight-saving feature and enables the engine to deliver approximately twice as much power per pound of weight as similar conventional models. The 2½-inch flathead aluminum piston has a 2¼-inch stroke.

Stainless Belt Links

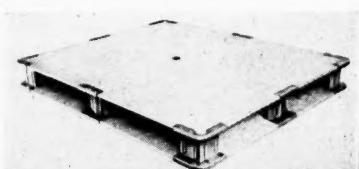


Stainless Belt Links.

A new development in the product of the Steel-Parts Mfg. Co., 222 S. Morgan St., Chicago, Ill., is the application of stainless steel belt links to any of its standard models of all-steel belt conveyors. The stainless steel links are available in standard models of Steel-Parts' all-steel belt conveyors; the dimensions are optional in accordance with the dimensions of the individual conveyor model. Since each stainless steel link is connected to the next with a flexible grip, the instant insertion of a new plate for cleaning or replacement is minimized. The entire conveyor is constructed in standard 5 or 10 foot sections, any of which can be removed from or added to the unit in from one to two hours' time.

Plywood Pallets

As companion units for Clark fork lift trucks, for mechanized material handling, durable pallets made of plywood are announced by the Clark Tractor Division of Clark Equipment Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Constructed with ½-inch plywood decks and posts of plywood blocks or metal, the durable pallet weighs only a little more than half as much as a comparable hardwood pallet. It is double-faced, designed for four-way fork entry, and can be furnished in the metal-post construction for use with hand-lift or motorized pallet trucks.



Plywood Pallets.

New Adhesive Technique

For joining non-porous surfaces with an adhesive, Samuel Cabot, Inc., 63 Oliver Bldg., Boston, Mass., have a new technique called "Sandwich Adhesion." This process joins metals, glass, rubber, plastics so as to withstand a shearing stress of over 200 pounds per square inch, without heating, thinning or special treatment. Plastisol is spread over each surface and a layer of selected fabric is inserted between. This "sandwich" is pressed firmly together and allowed to set for forty-eight hours. The result is a tough, flexible joint, proof against gas, oil, kerosene, water, and other common solvents.

Stainless Steel Electrodes

A line of stainless steel electrodes in a full range of grades and diameters has been announced by Wilson Welders & Metals Co., Inc., 60 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.

They are furnished with a heavy extruded type coating for D.C. application. In addition all the straight chrome analyses are obtainable with a lime-titania type coating which is usable on A.C. or D.C.

Waterproofs Leather

Developed during the war to aid the armed forces in the South Pacific against water-soaked and ill-fitting shoes caused by unexpected rains and jungle downpours, Dewatex leather dressing is a new product to waterproof, protect and preserve all types of leather goods and accessories. Cream-like in consistency, this liquid comes in tube form and is applied with brush or cloth. One application is stated to last an entire season, protecting the treated article against rain, snow and atmospheric conditions. It also softens old leather, and acts as a base for polish and saddle soap.

Additional information and descriptive literature can be obtained by writing Dewatex Mfg. Corp., 424 West 42nd St., New York 18, N. Y.

Radiant Heating

A new design for radiant heating application in industrial plants — aimed to reduce both installation charges and maintenance costs — has been developed by the Rust Engineering Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., for the mill of Container Corporation of America at Fernandina, Fla. The new system, now being installed, utilizes high-temperature water instead of steam as the heat source. It eliminates thermostatic traps, condensate pumps and pressure reducing stations, all of which are factors both in original cost and in the maintenance expense of orthodox, steam radiant heating.

Silica-Removal Units

Liquid Conditioning Corp., of Linden, N. J., announces its development of equipment which applies the principles of demineralizing to the removal of silica from raw boiler feed water. This new Liquon development employs a standard demineralizing plant, consisting of a Liquon hydrogen zeolite unit followed by a Liquon anion exchange unit. To effect the elimination of silica, a fluoride such as sodium fluoride is added to the raw water entering the hydrogen zeolite unit. In the second stage Liquon anion exchange unit, the fluorosilicic acid together with the acids formed from the hardness in the raw water are removed by Liquonex A, an alkali-regenerated anion exchange resin of high capacity. This Liquon process therefore removes both silica and hardness from the raw water.

Press Brake

A hydraulic press brake of new design has been introduced by the Beatty Machine & Mfg. Co., of Hammond, Ind. The machine, Model No. 300, is of 300-ton capacity.

This machine is adaptable to V-bending, flanging, pressing and straightening, handling a variety of plate thicknesses without the need for minute ram adjustment.

It is of the open throat, closed housing type and is built in capacities from 200 to 600 tons, and in sizes from 8 feet 6 inches to 12 feet 6 inches between housings.

Car Wash

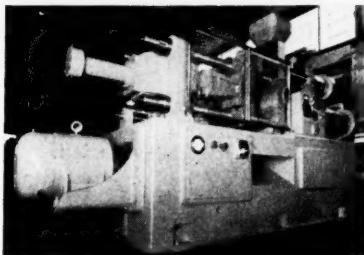
A new powdered car wash said to leave a film-free, streakless finish without hand wiping, known as Penesolve ± 20 , is manufactured by The Penetone Co., Tenafly, N. J., manufacturers of industrial chemicals.

The product is so concentrated that 1 oz. to a pail of water makes an effective solution but it will not harm the hands because of the complete absence of harmful ingredients. It is packed in 100-pound barrels.

Plastics Molder

A new automatic molding machine for thermosetting plastics, called Rockford Hy-Jector, is announced by Rockford Machine Tool Co., Rockford, Ill., and is said to perform on the single machine the conventional three-stage production sequence. Among its features are:

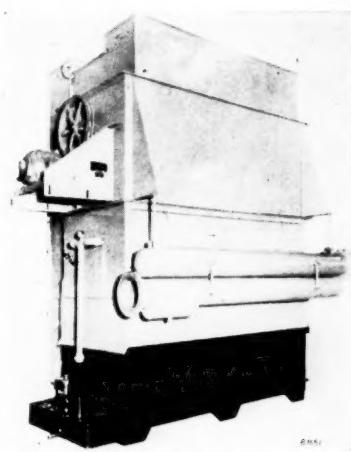
Material feeds by gravity from hopper into measuring chamber; forward travel of measuring chamber piston in cylinder, blocks off feed from hopper, carries material to throat of preform cylinder; when material is received into the preform cylinder, the preform plunger moves forward, compressing the material into a preform; from the preform cylinder, the preform is carried automatically into the dielectric heating chamber; from the dielectric heating chamber the preform is moved into the molding cylinder; through gates in the die, material is forced into all cavities. Under automatic control polymerizing takes place for the period of time established, after which the dies open and the finished part is ejected.



Rockford Hy-Jector.

Compressed Air Cooler

Niagara Blower Co., 405 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y., announces an improved Aero After Cooler for cooling compressed air and condensing and removing the water vapor contained in it. The principle of the Aero After Cooler is the evaporative cooling of the compressed air, accomplished by passing it through coils in a spray chamber where atmospheric air is drawn through by fans, evaporating a portion of the recirculating spray water. 1,000 BTU per pound of water evaporated are removed from the compressed air. In the newly improved equipment the compressed air coils are arranged laterally across the spray chamber and the compressed air is introduced through an oversize manifold located lengthwise on the outside of the casing. The compressed air is withdrawn to the receiver through a similar manifold.



Aero After Cooler.

Electrical Symbols

Rapidesign, Inc., P. O. Box 592, Glendale, Calif., offers a new ElectroMaster ± 175 to the power, light and control fields. The ElectroMaster makes electrical symbols as shown in the American Standards Association manual as well as other accepted symbols.

Made from plastic sheets, laminated to .080 thickness, inner contours are beveled, and printing is between laminated sheets so as not to wear off.

Brake Relining Process

New, more efficient means of relining brakes for motor vehicles, known as the Uni-Bond process, is announced by Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O.

The Uni-Bond process binds the lining to the brake shoe by use of Uni-Bond cement, replacing the old method of riveting. This makes possible the exposing of a larger contact area of lining to the brake drum. By eliminating rivets, lining applied by the new method may be worn completely down to the shoe, rather than only to the rivet heads as was formerly the case, insuring much longer brake lining life.

Numbering Machine

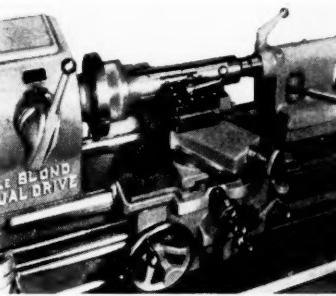
Acromark Co., 349 Morrell St., Elizabeth, N. J., has designed and built a new numbering machine for industrial plants.

This machine incorporates such new features as solid wheels, side by side, and a precision one-piece solid bar stock tool steel holder.

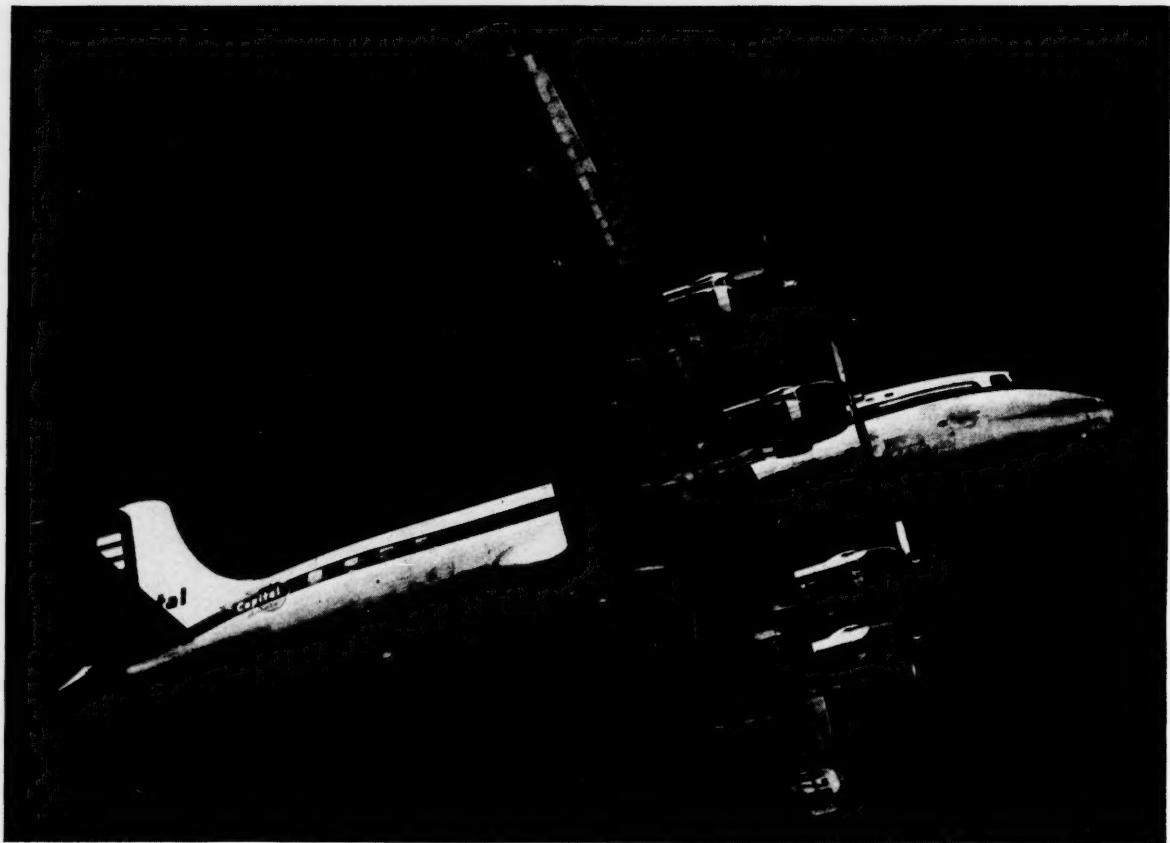
The size of the numbering wheel shaft varies with the size of the numbers and with the number of wheels. If the number of wheels increases, likewise the size of the shaft increases. The machine illustrated numbers up to 999 and locking of each wheel is accomplished by a solid lock that sets into a depression between the characters, or the locking fixture may be constructed of separate locks for each wheel.



Acromark Numbering Machine.



Tool Post Turret.



Above—Douglas DC-6s, newer and larger than the currently used DC-4s, will join Capital Airlines' transport fleet this year, the line's twentieth anniversary. The DC-6 will carry a crew of four and have a passenger capacity of 50, as well as four tons of cargo and mail. The craft has a speed over 300 miles an hour. Its fuselage is 100 feet long, wing span is 117 feet. Four 18-cylinder Pratt and Whitney radial engines develop 2,100 horsepower each.

Capital Airlines Celebrates Twentieth Anniversary

CAPITAL AIRLINES, now observing its twentieth anniversary, is the nation's second oldest airline carrier. Started in 1927 with a pioneer pilot and a single-engine airplane on a route from Pittsburgh to Cleveland, Capital Airlines has grown to an organization operating more than 100 multi-engined aircraft over a network of routes extending from New York and Rochester on the Northeast; Sault Ste. Marie, Milwaukee and Chicago in the Northwest; Norfolk, Washington and Baltimore in the Southeast, and to Birmingham in the deep South, embracing more than 50 important cities.

The Capital Airlines now employ

nearly 4,000 people and during 1945 carried 836,000 passengers, the volume increasing in the early months of 1946 to more than 100,000 a month. New Martin 2-0-2's and Douglas DC-6's are being added to accommodate rapidly increasing traffic demands.

Stressing maintenance and adequate navigational aids, Capital is maintaining an enviable safety record. There are approximately 140 persons on the ground to keep one transport in the air. In 20 years of flying a total of nearly 5,000,000 passengers, Capital Airlines has had but two accidents in which passengers were fatally injured.

Capital Airlines is active in air

freight transportation, and has asked the Civil Aeronautics Board for coast to coast and border to border cargo routes, as well as passenger routes going as far South as Florida and New Orleans.

Trade Literature

Sprout, Waldron & Co., Muney, Pa., has issued an attractive 4-page bulletin (F-946) which fully illustrates and describes their industrial fans. Complete dimension and capacity tables for both the belt and motor driven fan units are shown. Sprout-Waldron is now designing and manufacturing belt and motor driven steel plate fans for application in many phases of air-handling industries.

The newest lift truck job study published by Townmotor Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, deals with Townmotor fork lift truck operation at Poor & Co., Canton Forge & Axle Works, Canton, Ohio. Townmotor's principal task at Canton is the job of loading 200-pound bags of small metal products in freight cars.

Copies of this job study, fully illustrated, are available on request to Townmotor Corporation, 1226 East 152nd Street, Cleveland 10, Ohio.

New literature providing information on the Model D Truck-Man, gasoline-powered hydraulic lift truck, and containing specifications, dimensioned engineering drawings, construction detail close-up photos and description of Truck-Man's features, is available by writing Truck-Man, Inc., Dept. B, 1436 Ganson St., Jackson, Mich.

Where and how the pulp and paper industry can use the new Hi-Density Feeder is described in a new four-page bulletin. Complete specifications for the unit are provided.

Copies of the new bulletin, 08B6725, are available on request from the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee 1, Wis.

Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, Inc., steel distributors, have published an 8-page illustrated bulletin describing a special type of high manganese, high sulphur analysis steel plate developed especially for applications involving machining such as the production of rubber molds, machine parts, die bases, jigs, fixtures, etc. The literature gives analysis, physicals and explains machining advantages; how to weld and properties developed by case carburizing. A copy of the E-Z-Cut Plates bulletin may be secured by writing to Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, Inc., addressing your inquiry to the nearest of the firm's twelve plants: Chicago, New York, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Detroit, St. Louis, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Boston.

New performance data is included in a revised bulletin, 105-B, "Bailey Three-element Feed Water Control." This bulletin lists a number of advantages of the three-element system, shows chart records illustrating operation under difficult conditions and gives a large list of users.

Interested parties may procure a copy by writing to Bailey Meter Company, 1050 Ivanhoe Road, Cleveland 10, Ohio.

Recently published by Preferred Utilities Manufacturing Corp., 1880 Broadway, New York 23, N.Y., is a 2-color, 8-page bulletin, No. 1000-E, describing in detail Preferred Unit Steam Generators. These self-contained, oil-fired, steam generating plants of 4-pass, induced draft construction range in size from 40-500 H.P. They operate automatically even on heavy oil with minimum guaranteed thermal efficiencies of 80%.

A catalog revision recently completed for F. J. Stokes Machine Company, Tabor Road, Philadelphia, Pa., shows new and improved types of pharmaceutical tablet compressing machines and auxiliary equipment, contains information on punches and dies, briefly describes Freeze-Drying equipment, and mentions vacuum processing equipment.

Dravo Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., has published a 12-page illustrated bulletin (No. 516) describing the new Dravo Counterflow Heater designed for industrial and commercial use. This bulletin outlines the application of stainless steel to combustion chambers used in this self-contained, direct-fired, warm air heating unit. Other new aspects also are discussed.

A 19-page illustrated booklet covering Type D Roto-Clone dynamic precipitator, a device adapted to the dry collection of practically every type of granular industrial dust, and containing detailed views of wear liners, radiation shield, skimmer precleaners, after-cleaners, rotary locks, trickle valves and models E & F self-contained units together with capacity and dimension table for each size, is issued free upon request by American Air Filter Co., Inc., 215 Central Ave., Louisville 8, Ky.

A bulletin describing the vertical spindle grinders produced by Hanchett Manufacturing Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., outlines new and improved surface grinding procedures with vertical spindle grinders—reciprocating-table types and gives machine data. It is now available for machine tool buyers everywhere.

A new general catalog of 238 pages containing information on the company's line of blueprinting machines and accessories may be had by writing a request on your letter head addressed to The C. F. Pease Company, 2601 West Irving Park Road, Chicago 18, Ill.

Cutter-Hammer has added a new, small four pole Multi-Breaker to its line.

The new Multi-Breaker carries a 50 ampere maximum solid main rating, with individual single poles rated at 15, 20, or 30 amperes. This new unit is described in a folder which will be sent to any interested person by addressing Cutler-Hammer, Inc., 266 N. 12th St., Milwaukee 1, Wis.

Information on the habits and elimination of wood-destroying insects is contained in a folder entitled "Chemical Control Methods for Termites and Lyctus Beetles."

Copies may be had on request to the Chapman Chemical Co., 333 North Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.

Catalog 47, by Kennametal Inc., Latrobe, Pa., lists clamped-in solid round tools, tools having clamped-in blades, internal radius tools and blanks milling cutters and saws and router bits.

Reynolds Metals Company has published "Finishes for Aluminum" in two volumes.

The first book, SECTION ONE, is wire bound and contains 108 pages devoted to cleaning treatments, and mechanical surface finishes.

Section Two supplements this information with 120 pages of shop data on materials, equipment, solution preparation, procedure and control for more than 30 of the most widely used finishing processes.

Copies are available from Reynolds Metals Company, Dept. 27, 2500 So. Third St., Louisville 1, Ky. Price \$2.00.

A revised bulletin on Allis-Chalmers oil circuit breakers, Type DZ-40B, has been announced by the company. According to the four-page bulletin, this breaker, of moderate capacity for indoor service, is of the oil-tight, enclosed mechanism type with all three poles in one tank, and is capable of wide application to station, substation and industrial service.

Copies of the bulletin, 71B6179B, are available on request from the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee 1, Wis.

Superspressure Division of the American Instrument Company, Silver Spring, Md., has issued a new 88-page catalog No. 406, entitled, "Superspressure Catalytic Hydrogenation Apparatus." Included is a discussion of high-pressure processes, a presentation of typical high-pressure flow sheets, and a detailed description of apparatus used in high-pressure and high-temperature technique, including pilot plants for many types of chemical syntheses, reaction vessel and shakers, valves, fittings, pumps, compressors, and instruments.

Available to those making application on professional or business stationery.

A two-color folder has been published by Sibley Machine and Foundry Corp., South Bend, Ind., illustrating and describing Sibley 24" and 28" drilling machines and accessories.

The new booklet details such design features as Rotary Geared Coolant Pump, Geared Tapping Attachment, Feed Mechanism, Motor Drive and Top Frame Assembly. Anyone desiring a copy should write Sibley Machine and Foundry Corp., South Bend 23, Ind.

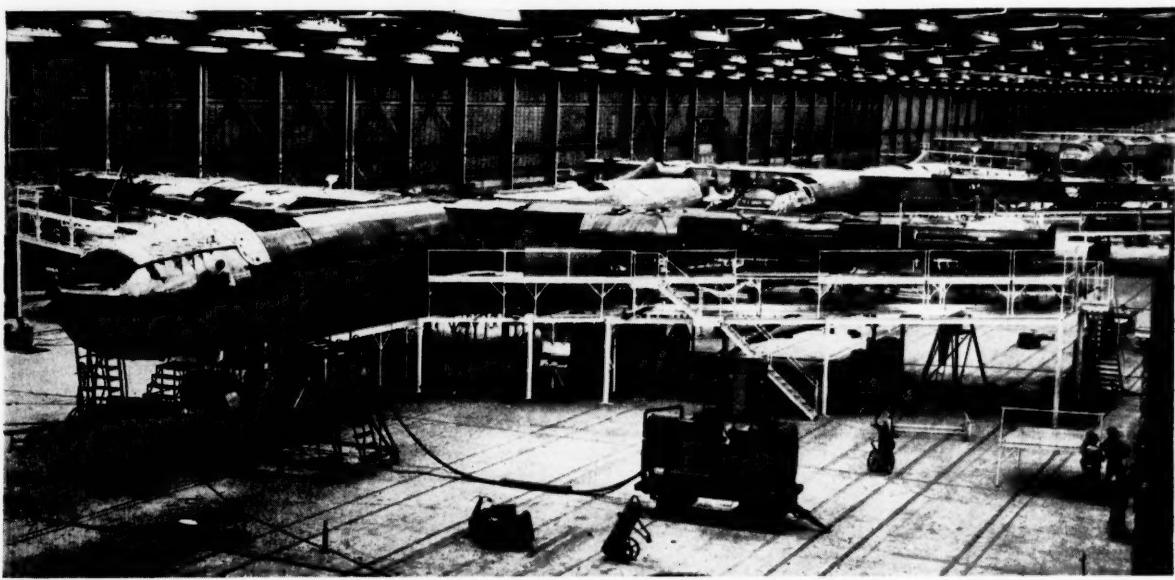
A booklet presenting uses of industrial refrigeration and air conditioning and solutions to the particular problems accompanying each application, has been issued by General Electric Co., 5 Lawrence St., Bloomfield, N.J.

Ingersoll-Rand Co. announces the publication of a new 2-color bulletin entitled, "High-Cycle Impact Wrench." Of special interest to users of high-cycle electric power these wrenches are designed for high production on the assembly line. They are offered in two models, the 6 lb. 10 oz. SE for thread sizes up to $\frac{3}{4}$ ", and the 15 lb. SE for thread sizes up to $\frac{5}{8}$ ".

Write the company at 11 Broadway, New York 4, N.Y., or any of its country-wide branches, for Form 5011.

A new catalog by Wales-Strippit Corp., North Tonawanda, N.Y., illustrates and describes the Wales Patented Type "CD" Hole-Punching Units and also the patented mounting methods designed to reduce press downtime to a matter of minutes.

Below—Six-engine B-36s are now in production at the Fort Worth plant of Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp. The big bombers on the assembly line shown must be canted in order to house the entire 230-foot wingspread in the 200-foot bay. The B-36 can carry 10,000 pounds of bombs 10,000 miles without extra fuel tanks, or 72,000 pounds on a shorter haul. Pusher-type engines on the 139-ton aerial giant develop a total of 18,000 horsepower. Length is 163 feet, height nearly 47 feet.



South's Construction Value Up

(Continued from page 29)

states that reduction in the cost of constructing new houses can be accomplished by a full day's production by labor on the building site, by the reduced cost of building materials and by removal of remaining government controls restricting the industry.

Wholesale prices of building materials advanced more rapidly during 1946 than in any year since 1920, reports the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics, which points out that the rate of rise in the last three months of the year was the greatest in any similar period. More than one half of the year's thirty-two per cent rise occurred after decontrol in November and December.

Mill prices for lumber ended 1946 the highest on record. Dealers were in competition to replenish stocks during the latter months, thus keeping prices high despite the seasonal decline in building activity. Prices of southern pine lumber rose 60 per cent over the year. Three-fourths of this increase occurred after decontrol.

A system of premium payments was instituted by the Civilian Production Administration in July and August to producers of hardwood flooring, softwood plywood, brick, gypsum, paper liner, convector radiation and cast iron soil pipe. Hardwood flooring production was increased by one-third or more by November and was being produced at the highest rate since 1942.

Continued demand, shortages and higher operating costs led to a price jump of seven per cent in December. Monthly production of convector radiation increased after premium payments were instituted in July. These were ended January 31, 1947. Supplies remained inadequate largely because of shortages of iron and steel scrap and basic raw materials.

Producer prices for structural steel at the close of 1946 were unchanged from the level reached in March. The increase since 1942 occurred in February 1946 when a twelve per cent rise was allowed by the Office of Price Administration.

Miscellaneous building material prices rose 24 per cent. Prices of cast iron soil pipe in December exceeded those for the first six months by seventeen per cent, one half of the increase taking place after decontrol. Cast iron soil pipe was at a high level of production by the end of the year. Asphalt roofing prices advanced fifteen per cent.

Insulation board prices rose approximately eight per cent following decontrol. Millwork prices showed little change after decontrol, but rose about thirty per cent over the year. Wholesale prices of window glass advanced twenty-five per cent during the year. A shortage of soda ash was partly responsible for the shortage of glass. Wire nails rose thirty per cent on the wholesale market in 1946.

A bill before the House sub-committee on roads would mean that unexpended funds for postwar road projects will not lapse as required under present law.

Shortages of steel, lumber, labor, equipment and engineers have hampered execution of the program, it was emphasized by Charles M. Upham, engineer-director of the American Road Builders' Association.

Mr. Upham stated in urging passage of the bill that the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1944 was passed while the war was still in progress and did not become effective until October of the next year, although at the time it was made retroactive to July 1 of that year. The 1945 construction seasons "was therefore entirely lost" and the shortages that have existed since then have not fully been removed.

Thomas H. McDonald, commissioner of public roads, testified that only 69 per cent of the first year's Federal Aid funds have been obligated. Thirty-one per cent of the \$500,000,000 must be programmed by June 30 or the funds will revert to the United States Treasury, he observed in recommending approval of the bill to extend the time.

Authority of the Federal Works Agency to make advances for planning public works expires June 30, and according to Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, the administrator, no provision has been made for replenishing the public works reserve as projects are completed and "no measures have been devised for the timing of the construction to coincide with other efforts to maintain production and employment at a high level."

The Federal Works Administration was authorized in the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 to make repayable advances to assist states and their political subdivisions in making detailed plans for their projects. The \$65,000,000 appropriated for the program is estimated to finance plan preparation for projects with a construction cost of a little more than \$2,000,000,000.

The Federal Aid Highway Act of 1944, which is administered by the Public Roads Administration, a Federal Works Agency division, earmarks \$225,000,000 of authorized yearly expenditures of \$500,000,000 for work on the federal aid system in urban areas. Construction of expressways and circumferential highways are seen by works agency officials as helping in city redevelopment problems.

Southern projects active in the news last month include the following:

Natural gasoline and recycling plant, \$9,000,000 Magnolia Pipeline Co., and associates, Kleberg County, Texas.

Wallboard plant, \$7,000,000 J. P. Duhe and associates, New Iberia, La.

Coal pier, \$5,000,000 Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co., Newport News, Va.

Expansions and improvements \$3,411,000, Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., Richmond, Va.

Hydrocarbon extraction plant, \$2,500,000, Sun Oil Co., Baton Rouge, La.

Automotive parts plant, \$2,500,000, Borg-Warner, Memphis, Tenn.

Cigar plant, \$1,000,000, John H. Swisher & Sons, Inc., Waycross, Ga.

(Continued on page 48)

Roads, Streets, Bridges

	April, 1947	Contracts	First Four
	Contracts	to be	Months
	Awarded	Awarded	1947
Alabama ...\$ 549,000	\$ 1,910,000	\$ 2,469,000	
Arkansas .....	.....	60,000	
Dist. of Col. 3,937,000	1,212,000	4,843,000	
Florida ... 306,000	1,284,000	4,615,000	
Georgia .....	.....	94,000	
Kentucky ... 4,504,000	2,880,000	4,830,000	
Louisiana ... 1,411,000	160,000	3,223,000	
Maryland ... 4,569,000	2,140,000	6,500,000	
Mississippi ... 830,000	1,208,000	5,817,000	
Missouri ... 2,785,000	2,750,000	5,968,000	
N. Carolina ... 2,432,000	2,930,000	8,161,000	
Oklahoma ... 503,000	.....	3,755,000	
S. Carolina ... 1,810,000	1,535,000	6,457,000	
Tennessee ... 2,294,000	160,000	2,645,000	
Texas 11,892,000	12,238,000	30,895,000	
Virginia ... 1,652,000	1,170,000	3,448,000	
W. Virginia ... 1,289,000	1,240,000	4,069,000	
TOTAL ...\$ 40,763,000	\$ 36,496,000	\$ 97,597,000	

Public Building

(City, County, Federal; Housing; Schools)	April, 1947	Contracts	First Four
	Contracts	to be	Months
	Awarded	Awarded	1947
Alabama ...\$ 932,000	\$ 4,631,000	\$ 3,144,000	
Arkansas ... 339,000	2,750,000	761,000	
Dist. of Col. 2,107,000	1,205,000	5,781,000	
Florida ... 13,719,000	4,972,000	19,699,000	
Georgia ... 629,000	23,123,000	4,150,000	
Kentucky ... 132,000	3,963,000	174,000	
Louisiana ... 1,180,000	20,537,000	4,314,000	
Maryland ... 2,215,000	7,684,000	7,413,000	
Mississippi ... 1,284,000	5,109,000	2,758,000	
Missouri ... 154,000	792,000	288,000	
N. Carolina ... 940,000	5,896,000	1,794,000	
Oklahoma ... 961,000	1,302,000	2,632,000	
S. Carolina ... 720,000	945,000	742,000	
Tennessee ... 2,210,000	12,539,000	3,970,000	
Texas ... 6,545,000	27,743,000	18,453,000	
Virginia ... 1,774,000	1,789,000	5,617,000	
W. Virginia ... 19,000	963,000	836,000	
TOTAL ...\$ 35,860,000	\$ 125,936,000	\$ 82,526,000	

Private Building

(Assembly, Commercial, Residential, Office)	April, 1947	Contracts	First Four
	Contracts	to be	Months
	Awarded	Awarded	1947
Alabama ...\$ 572,000	\$ 1,874,000	\$ 4,289,000	
Arkansas .....	.....	400,000	230,000
Dist. of Col. ....	.....	1,000,000	516,000
Florida ... 12,859,000	18,086,000	25,340,000	
Georgia ... 1,255,000	1,721,000	7,415,000	
Kentucky .....	.....	.....
Louisiana ... 1,555,000	1,190,000	7,313,000	
Maryland ... 3,924,000	1,071,000	13,677,000	
Mississippi ... 315,000	651,000	1,058,000	
Missouri ... .....	.....	4,130,000	270,000
N. Carolina ... 307,000	638,000	1,702,000	
Oklahoma ... 80,000	11,000	80,000	
S. Carolina ... .....	.....	2,205,000	224,000
Tennessee ... 150,000	2,799,000	5,730,000	
Texas ... 6,412,000	7,674,000	18,580,000	
Virginia ... 166,000	514,000	1,512,000	
W. Virginia ... .....	.....	31,000	
TOTAL ...\$ 27,505,000	\$ 43,955,000	\$ 87,967,000	

Industrial

(Including Private Utilities)

	April, 1947	Contracts	First Four
	Contracts	to be	Months
	Awarded	Awarded	1947
Alabama ...\$ 550,000	\$ 14,840,000	\$ 3,402,000	
Arkansas ... 1,400,000	1,509,000	1,830,000	
Dist. of Col. ....	.....	50,000	25,000
Florida ... 857,000	34,589,000	4,414,000	
Georgia ... 2,115,000	36,251,000	53,295,000	
Kentucky ... 300,000	835,000	850,000	
Louisiana ... 1,144,000	12,916,000	4,055,000	
Maryland ... 1,622,000	2,780,000	5,486,000	
Mississippi ... 677,000	1,527,000	2,364,000	
Missouri ... 142,000	390,000	2,419,000	
N. Carolina ... 938,000	4,548,000	1,960,000	
Oklahoma ... 300,000	169,000	1,843,000	
S. Carolina ... 2,333,000	25,965,000	8,943,000	
Tennessee ... 340,000	12,681,000	2,005,000	
Texas ... 13,115,000	20,853,000	55,777,000	
Virginia ... 590,000	10,246,000	1,689,000	
W. Virginia: .....	.....	617,000	425,000
TOTAL ...\$ 26,423,000	\$ 181,075,000	\$ 150,782,000	

**700,000
STOCKHOLDERS**



**They are all a part of
good telephone service**

The owners of the Bell System are everyday people like the rest of us, in all walks of life, in the cities, towns and rural areas of America.

More than half of the 700,000 owners of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company have been stockholders for ten years or more. More than half are women. One in every fourteen is a telephone employee.

About 210,000 stockholders own 5 shares or less. The average holding is 30 shares. No one person or institution owns as much as one-half of one per cent of the stock.

The savings of many people helped build the Bell System which serves so many people and gives employment to 625,000 men and women.



**BELL
TELEPHONE
SYSTEM**

Southerners at Work

Named as Directors

Kenneth J. Hanau and Robert W. Groves have been elected to the Board of Directors of Union Bag & Paper Corporation. It is announced by Alexander Calder, president. Mr. Hanau is executive vice president, treasurer and general manager, director and member of the executive committee of Wagner Baking Corporation, Newark. He is a director of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company, National State Bank of Newark, New Jersey, and Tri-Continental Corporation. Mr. Groves is senior partner of Strachan Shipping Company, Savannah, Georgia, and chairman of the board of the Savannah Bank & Trust Company, president of the Savannah Port Authority, and president of the Industrial Committee of Savannah, Inc.

Roush Joins with Rogers

Chester A. Roush, Jr., is now associated with Edgar A. Rogers, Chattanooga, Tenn., process plant analysis expert, according to an announcement by the latter. Mr. Roush is a chemical engineer and a graduate of the Georgia School of Technology. Mr. Rogers, who long has been engaged in the analysis of process plant requirements and the application of equipment engineered to meet special as well as ordinary operating conditions, represents the Mixing Equipment Co., Rochester; Merrick Scale Manufacturing Co., Passaic; LaLabour Co., Elkhart; Process Equipment division of Lapp Insulator Co., LeRoy, N. Y.; Foster Engineering Co., Newark; Pennsylvania Pump & Compressor Co., Easton; Thermix Corp., Greenwich, Conn.; Black, Sivalls & Bryson, Kansas City, and the Heliocid Gage division of American Chain & Cable Co., Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.

Cream of Goodfellowship

A registered cow was the farewell gift presented to W. Pope Burson when he retired recently from the United States Rubber Company textile plant in Hogansville, Ga., where he had worked for 23 years. Fellow employees purchased the cow and made the presentation at a 15-minute ceremony in the mill. All machines stood still during the speeches and handshaking. The cow, standing in a special pen between the rows of looms and other machinery, watched the proceedings in apparent bewilderment. Mr. Burson also received a company retirement check of \$883.17 and a \$500 paid-up insurance policy. At the conclusion of the party the machines were started up again and the 65-year-old Burson left with his cow plus money and insurance. He will retire on a farm near Hogansville, where he plans to raise vegetables and maybe some more cows.

N&W Promotes Nine

The promotion of C. S. Patton, Jr., general foreman, car department at the Norfolk and Western Railway's Roanoke Shops, to general foreman, Lambert Point, succeeding J. W. Kavanaugh, Jr., who retired April 1 after 35 years of service with the railroad, and eight other promotions in the railway's motive power and operating departments, are announced by company officials. Other promotions:

C. T. Watkins, Jr., to general foreman, car department; C. P. Crowley, Jr., to foreman, blacksmith shop; H. B. Donaldson, Jr., to supervisor of training; C. M. McManaway, to assistant foreman. At the railway's Norfolk Terminal, W. S. Ballard, is now assistant general yardmaster. Vernon Nye is moved up to assistant yardmaster. Juan Little is relieved assistant yardmaster, a new position, and A. S. Ward is assistant yardmaster.

Traffic Managers

Harry F. Klocke, general traffic manager for Monsanto Chemical Co., has announced the appointments of Melvin E. Iton as freight traffic manager and Harold T. Hale as passenger traffic manager. Both men are St. Louisans.

Wood Technologist

Frederick H. Vogel, wood technologist of wide experience, has joined the laboratory staff of the Timber Engineering Company, Washington, D. C. It has been announced by Carl A. Rishell, Director of Research. The laboratory is engaged in wood products and wood utilization research.

New BLS Regional Chief

Brunswick A. Bagdon has been appointed regional director of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in Dallas, Tex., to succeed Arthur A. Smith. Mr. Smith leaves this position to return to his former position as head of the Economics Department of Southern Methodist University in Dallas. The region includes Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa.

Wickersham Retires

Typifying throughout his career the American free enterprise system at its best, Charles A. Wickersham is retiring as president and general manager of Atlanta & West Point Railroad after 47 years of service.

From bottom to top, from yardmaster to chief, Mr. Wickersham was recognized all along the line as one who gave all he had to his profession. Rapid promotion was his reward.

As yard master he was credited with having directed the transportation of upwards of a million persons without a single injury to any. Later as stationmaster and on other rounds of the advancement ladder, and finally as head of his company, the same devotion to duty enables him to step down and take with him the best wishes and respect of his many friends.

Mr. Wickersham is ably succeeded by S. R. Young who has been serving since 1944 as assistant general manager. In addition to direction of Atlanta & West Point Railroad Co., the position carries with it management of Western Railway of Alabama and also of the Georgia Railroad.

Mr. Young is a railroad executive of many years' experience. He began his career with the Pennsylvania Railroad, but switched to A & W P in 1916, at that time taking over the position of assistant engineer. Two years later he was made district engineer and within a similar period was promoted to assistant chief engineer. He became chief engineer in 1931, and served in that capacity until his appointment as assistant general manager.

He is a member of American Railway Engineering Assn., American Society of Civil Engineers and American Society of Military Engineers, the latter two of which he has served as president.

Southern Shoes

(Continued from page 37)

sets held first place with footwear production valued at \$142 million. For second place, however, the race in 1939 was close. New York turned out \$104 million, Missouri \$100 million. Considering subsequent outstanding expansions and new installations in Missouri, representatives of the industry in that state feel that they can now lay claim to second place. Missouri's production of footwear ran better than \$140 million in 1945.

Seven Southern states appeared

as footwear producers in the 25-state summary of the 1939 census. The remaining 18 were made up of eleven states in the Central-Eastern industrial section and seven in the Middle West and Far West.

The Southern states were, in the order of their production, Missouri, Tennessee, Virginia, Maryland, Georgia, Kentucky and Texas. These seven Southern states at that time produced about 20 per cent of the entire nation's production, if duplication of values entering into production are eliminated from consideration.

Since 1939, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina and West Virginia have entered the lists with sufficient production to bring their status within census requirements. Some of the shoe plants in these states may have been infant industries at the time of the last census, with output below census requirements. If so, they have meantime shown substantial growth with production in 1945 well worth recording. Other plants are definitely known to be new and substantial installations, with excellent initial production and bright promise of growth.

Of Alabama's 1945 leather products value, amounting to \$280,000, about \$175,000 can be attributed to footwear. Of Arkansas' new but promising production of \$409,000, the lion's share was in footwear. Florida's shoe factories accounted for approximately \$196,000 of the state's \$245,000 leather products value. Production of footwear in North Carolina and West Virginia did not show up so prominently in relationship to total leather products mainly because total production was high. Each state produced around \$200,000 in footwear in comparison with total leather products value of approximately \$4,000,000.

The success attained by seven Southern states and the bright prospects in store for four others would appear to present an attractive incentive for the remaining four states of the South to get into footwear production. The seven rank well above the average for the nation. Tennessee is 10th in rank, Virginia 11th, Maryland 12th, Georgia 15th, Kentucky 16th and Texas 21st.

Not one of the Southern states is lacking in livestock or the sustenance for livestock. None therefore

is lacking in basic material for shoe manufacture. All are blessed with tanning and curing ingredients, some in abundance, and all have the climate in which the basic materials and processing agents work most effectively. All have the ingenuity, workmen, power and transportation facilities.

It should be stated that the states listed as non-producers of shoes are by no means entirely neglecting their advantages. Aside from plants engaged strictly in the end production of shoes, numbers are devoted to tanning and curing, to production of shoe findings and parts, and to the production of other products in which hides are the basic material. A number of these factories are in the non-shoe states. Louisiana has its industrial belting manufacturers, and its harness and suitcase establishments. So does Oklahoma and South Carolina. Production of industrial leather goods is one of the most profitable of all types of leather manufacture.

Tanning and curing processes provide openings for profitable investment, and furnish opportunity for substantial employment. Of the 349 plants in the South embraced in the leather group, 41 are tanneries or curing plants. These employ over 6,000 of the 60,000 wage earners at work in the leather industry of the South. Southern tanning and curing plants are well distributed among the states of Georgia, Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.

Annual Reports

(Continued from page 39)

income, 1946, \$678,476 (\$3.23 per share) earnings per share in 1945 were \$2.66.

United States Steel Corp., including operations at Roanoke, Va., Birmingham, Ala., and Dallas, Texas; net income, 1946, \$1,407,441,851; 1945, \$1,689,323,605.

Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp., 2020 Henry Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh 22, Pa.; net income 1946, \$6,599,346, equivalent to \$5.12 per common stock share.

NEW PRODUCTS

Vibratory Control

Varied ram action controls are now available in a 75-ton Multipress, manufactured by the Denison Engineering Co., 1160 Dublin Rd., Columbus 16, Ohio. The "Vibratory Control" feature offers a wide range of ram actions and controls. With a choice of three valve combinations, this new 4-strain-rod press will meet practically every pressing-cycle need within a 75-ton range.

Among its operating characteristics are automatic or manual ram cycling, fast traverse—slow pressing speed, pressure and distance reversal, low ram tonnage if desired with high return and accessory pressures, large tooling area, one-man operation, 30-inch daylight opening and 18-inch stroke, pressurized filter system, with adjustments and operating controls.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY

Summary of Annual Report 1946

TO ALL SECURITY HOLDERS:

In 1946 the operating revenues of the Company were \$304,984,716, or \$56,388,502 less than in 1945. Operating expenses were \$275,212,290, or \$21,449,257 less than in 1945; however, included in the 1945 figures was \$18,571,715 representing balance of cost of war emergency facilities unamortized when the emergency period was terminated by Presidential Proclamation, September 29, 1945, which distorts the comparison. Taxes in 1946 show a net credit of \$338,529, a decrease of \$20,412,784. This is due entirely to a tax carry-back credit of \$20,148,-000 claimed by the Company under the provisions of the law which permits the carrying back of the 1946 operating loss and recomputation of income and excess profits taxes of prior years.

The revenues, expenses and net earnings for 1946 were:

REVENUES:

	Year 1946	Compared With 1945
From transportation of freight, passengers, mail, express, etc.	\$304,984,716	D \$56,388,502
From other sources—interest, dividends, rents, etc.	6,393,098	D 397,790
Total	\$311,377,814	D \$56,786,292

EXPENSES:

Payrolls, fuel, material, etc.	\$275,212,290	D \$21,449,257
Taxes	Cr. 338,529	D 20,412,784
Equipment and Joint Facility Rents	4,599,152	D 3,385,823
	\$279,472,913	D \$45,247,864
All other—interest on debt, rents, etc.	27,343,972	D 197,956
Total	\$306,816,885	D \$45,445,820
Net Earnings	\$ 4,560,929	D \$11,340,472

As a result of legislation, known as the "Crosser Bill," enacted by the 79th Congress, payroll taxes are considerably increased, effective January 1, 1947, and it is estimated that this increase will add to the Company's costs more than \$4,000,000 annually.

The increase in costs of the Company by reason of higher wages, added payroll taxes and higher advanced prices of fuel and material, compared with January 1, 1946, is estimated at \$44,000,000 annually. To partially offset the additional costs, the railroads in April, 1946, made application to the Interstate Commerce Commission for an increase in freight rates averaging about 19%, to be effective on short notice and in advance of hearing and final disposition of the petition. This was not granted, but permission was given to restore, effective July 1, 1946, the emergency freight rates and other charges authorized March 2, 1942, which had been under suspension since July 1, 1944, with certain modest additions.

This interim increase approximated only 7%. Following further hearings, the Commission authorized a permanent increase in freight rates and charges, effective January 1, 1947, estimated to add about 17.7% to the freight revenues of the Company in 1947.

Over the last 15 years, the rate of return of the Company has averaged only 3.62%. In 1946, even with the tax carry-back credit of \$20,148,000 included, the rate of return was only 2.85%; excluding the tax carry-back credit, the figure would be less than 1%. Money invested in other public utilities and general lines of business has been earning about 2½ times as much as that invested in railroads. Railroads need rates which will permit them to earn a return of not less than 6%. Such fair return will sustain railroad credit and attract the investments of the public in railroad securities which are necessary to modernize facilities and provide better service, all in the best interests of patrons, employees and investors alike.

The President and Directors acknowledge with appreciation the continued loyalty and assistance of stockholders, patrons, Governmental agencies, officers and employees.

R. B. WHITE, President

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I realize it is hard to tell Farmer A down in South Carolina who cannot get all the fertilizer he wants that a shortage does not exist yet the facts demonstrate that the supply is nearly 100% greater than prewar. We expect to see the present peak demand decline somewhat but as long as the farmers have money to invest at a nine to one basis of return, demand will exceed supply. As to how long this will last, your guess is as good as mine. Possibly the answer is as long as the U. S. A. is willing to underwrite a major part of the feeding of the rest of the world.

J. E. TOTMAN
President,
Summers Fertilizer Co., Inc.

EDITOR, MANUFACTURERS RECORD:

The 1947 edition of *The Blue Book of Southern Progress* arrived today. We consider it a valuable addition to the Research Department and good use will be made of its contents.

I believe that the information pertaining to Louisiana will be particularly valuable to members of the Association of Commerce. For that reason, I would like to reproduce extracted portions of your publication dealing with our state for distribution to our members and other people upon request. Would it conform with your policy to grant the Association of Commerce permission to extract this pertinent data?

ARTHUR S. GRAHAM,
Secretary Research Dept.,
Association of Commerce,
New Orleans

Plant Expansions

(Continued from page 8)

GALAX — Burlington Mills Corp., \$143,000 plant.

HILTON VILLAGE — Peninsula Industrial Committee of Peninsula Association of Commerce, factory building, \$55,000.

LYNCHBURG — Shaners, Inc., storage ramp garage, \$300,000.

LYNCHBURG — R. H. Alvis, repair shop, \$15,000.

MILFORD — Kool Vent Metal Awning Co., manufacturing plant.

NORFOLK — Shulman & Company, warehouse, \$10,000.

NORFOLK — Bell Telephone Co., addition, \$29,000.

PETERSBURG — Coca Cola Bottling Works, storage and manufacturing building.

RICHMOND — Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp., building, \$450,000.

RICHMOND — Westinghouse Electric Corp., plant.

RICHMOND — Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., expansion and improvements, \$3,411,000.

RICHMOND — Virginia Tractor Co., Inc., building, \$150,000.

WAYNESBORO — Hamilton-Cook Hardware Co., warehouse, \$17,233.

WYTHEVILLE — Wytheville Knitting Mills, Inc., building to manufacture stockings, \$150,000.

WEST VIRGINIA

BLUEFIELD — National Trailer Corp., assembly plant.

CHARLESTON — Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corp., research center.

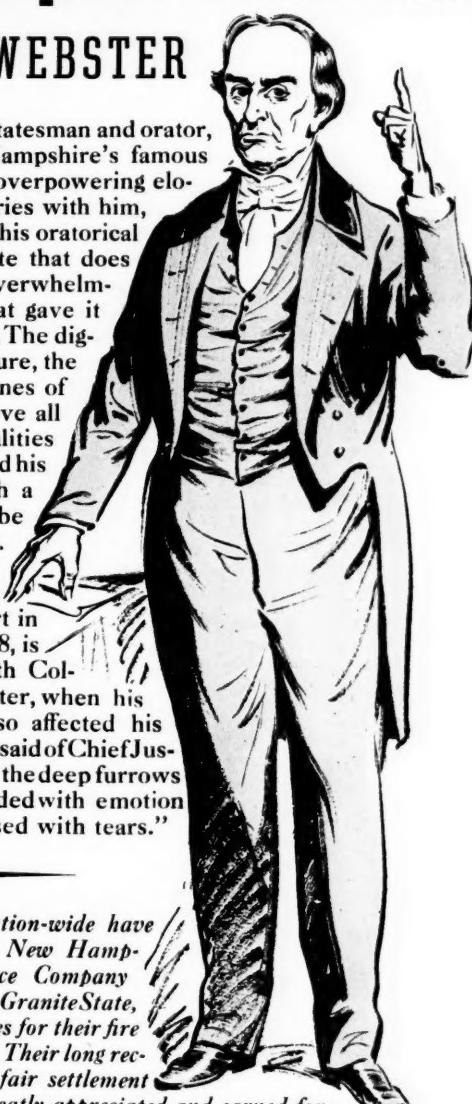
MORGANTOWN — Morgantown Transfer & Storage, addition to warehouse, \$12,000.

MOUNDSVILLE — Postoria Glass Co., addition to table glassware plant, \$103,500.

New Hampshire Personalities

DANIEL WEBSTER

Daniel Webster, statesman and orator, is one of New Hampshire's famous sons. His concise overpowering eloquence carried juries with him, and no estimate of his oratorical powers is complete that does not allow for the overwhelming personality that gave it strength and force. The dignity of his solid figure, the rich and varied tones of his voice, and above all the penetrating qualities of his eyes endowed his spoken words with a vigor which cannot be recovered in print. His most celebrated plea before the Supreme Court in Washington, in 1818, is that for Dartmouth College, his Alma Mater, when his personal touches so affected his audience that it was said of Chief Justice Marshall that "the deep furrows of his cheek expanded with emotion and his eyes suffused with tears."



Property-owners nation-wide have long recognized the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company and its associate, the Granite State, as the ideal companies for their fire insurance protection. Their long record for prompt and fair settlement of losses has been greatly appreciated and earned for them their slogan • SOUND • SOLID • SUCCESSFUL. These companies do an international as well as a national business, so wherever your property is located, if you want the best in protection, ask your local agent or broker to place your fire insurance in these well-known companies.



NEW HAMPSHIRE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Manchester, New Hampshire

★ ★ ★
GRANITE STATE
FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Portsmouth, New Hampshire

Southern Press Comments

Congress of Industrial Organizations locals in New York City and vicinity have announced they will fight communism within their ranks. The move is most laudable, and it's about time. There is no question but that communist influence, if not control, can be found in quite number of CIO unions.—*Galveston (Tex.) Daily News.*

Three major defeats suffered this month by the CIO in its wage-boosting campaign probably signal an end to threats of a national strike upheaval for 1947. While these union setbacks may be considered decisive, in the long run they may not prove defeats at all.

The return to work of thousands and the erasure of a potential new strike crisis will stabilize production and permit it to expand. This will obviously mean full pay envelopes. It will mean more overtime. It can mean greater all-around prosperity.—*St. Louis (Mo.) Globe-Democrat.*

Just why the Scandinavian countries should be more successful in handling labor-management problems than the United States would be difficult, perhaps, to determine.

Much is heard about Sweden's success and now a Washington dispatch tells of Norway's experiences with labor. Mr. Paul Berg, former chief justice of the Norwegian Supreme Court, is in Washington and has been discussing how Norway solves the labor problem.

The main reason, he says, is that both industry and labor have a "conciliatory attitude."

Norway has not had a major labor dispute since 1931. A Labor Disputes Act passed in 1915 provides only for mediation, legal procedure for collective agreements, and a central court to settle disputes which may arise from operations of the contract.—*Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.*

Fourteen of the forty-eight states have banned the closed shop.

It is the normal reaction of the people against power-mad labor leaders like John L. Lewis.

Labor under the control of these bosses of the rank and file of labor have built up a labor monopoly in this country.

It is unfortunate for the just cause of labor.—*Columbus (Miss.) Commercial Dispatch.*

Texas' Legislature is following the trend set by almost one-fourth of the States toward outlawing the closed shop in labor-management relations. The related bill by Representative Marshall O. Bell (Bexar County) has passed both the House and the Senate with easy majority votes.—*San Antonio (Tex.) Express.*

The report that the Executive branch of the Federal Government is calling on the steel industry to set an example in deflation for the Nation adds strength to the competitive forces and the resisting consumers of the country. The effect of the request in the realm of business, where notions of inflation have been the vogue for many months, is difficult to evaluate at this time, other than to say that it has important possibilities.

Current thinking on the subject gives some indication of the course that may be followed. For example, a leading business

executive suggests that a voluntary program of gradual and orderly price reduction be made now to ward off a possible 20 to 25 per cent reduction in production. The movement could not gain momentum, however, if only a few companies made the sacrifice because they would be the losers. But on a wholesale scale the results could prove as effective as desired by the Administration.—*Jacksonville (Fla.) Times Union.*

The United States will not have a panic as we have known the condition in past instances, but there are enough troubled waters to give expert economists a bad case of the jitters. The big question mark is the rapidity with which prices are outstripping the rise in incomes.

Prices are rising and output is booming. On the other hand wages and salaries are showing an inclination to "level off," and it is a fact that the savings of a great majority of those in the lower income brackets are about depleted.

Prices rising faster than income, limiting buying power when farms and mills are turning out copious quantities of goods, spell trouble. Economists see rising prices as danger signs. They know that when prices fall they fall hard and carry the nation's economy with them.—*Greenwood (Miss.) Commonwealth.*

Municipalities throughout the country are beset with financial difficulties, just as is Pensacola. The American Municipal association reports that a score of California cities have adopted a local sales tax already this year, making it the most popular in the early 1947 crop of tax adoptions.—*Pensacola (Fla.) Journal.*

Some States are embarking on spending sprees and excursions into spending orgies that completely disregard the demands of taxpayers that the brakes be applied to the already high-gearred mechanism of Government extravagance.

Michigan serves as an example of the trend toward widespread spending. She is planning a sizable bonus, as are several other States. In contrast to these gestures, Indiana is setting another example by shying away from Federal aid and "the political brokerage by the bureaucrats in Washington," which is condemned as too high.—*Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.*

Announcement from Lufkin that expansion of the Southland Paper Mills, Inc., will cost about \$6,500,000 and increase plant capacity to nearly 350 tons of newsprint a day, would please the late Dr. Charles H. Herty. The paper mill at Lufkin owes its existence to the research work done by Dr. Herty with southern pine in Georgia.

When first proposed, the paper mill at Lufkin was pronounced a visionary scheme by skeptics and particularly by newsprint interests of the north opposed to the establishment of a newsprint industry in the south. It was no easy matter to get the south's first newsprint plant started. But the plant was built eventually and put into operation.

Since that time there never has been any doubt that the Lufkin mill would be a success and be able to supply a large part of the newsprint requirements of the newspapers it was built to serve.

The Southland plant at Lufkin has proved to be the cornerstone of a new southern industry.—*Beaumont (Tex.) Enterprise.*

According to *The New York Journal of Commerce*, manufacturers of quality dress shirts are not planning to make any major cuts in prices this year, in spite of competition of less expensive, lower quality shirts now appearing on retail counters.

The manufacturers predict that quality shirts will continue to retail at from \$3.95 to \$5 throughout the year. They claim that branded, standard quality shirts are coming back on the market at an average of \$3.95 as compared to prewar averages of about \$1.75 to \$2. The shirts now retailing at \$2.95, these manufacturers state, compare to those selling at prewar prices of 79 to 89 cents.

This gives little hope of relief to men who are looking for good shirts at something less than double the prewar price.—*Winston-Salem (N.C.) Journal.*

This price argument goes on and on.

The magazine *Mill and Factory* is the latest to make a survey to gather opinion of businessmen as to whether we can expect any price reductions before the end of the year, and it comes up with the answer that none is in sight.

Although 44 per cent of the manufacturers questioned admitted that their prices were too high for their normal market, they saw no chance that they could be lowered any time this year.

In fact, 85 per cent who answered the query believe that prices will stay just about where they are for the rest of this year, and 52 per cent see no signs of a recession of any kind in business.—*Tupelo (Miss.) Journal.*

War-deferred city construction needs, it is estimated, have accumulated to a 20-billion-dollar total, but inflated costs are forcing further postponement of many such works. Municipal services in ever greater number are being demanded by residents, while wages and materials prices involved in those increasing services are far higher than before the war. The cities' "cost of living" has jumped like the individual's. The larger cities' combined 7½-billion-dollar bonded debt is beginning to soar again.—*San Antonio (Tex.) Express.*

During the war Oklahoma City put on a unique drive, under the Industries Foundation, raising large capital to bring industries here. Various other cities and towns in Oklahoma did likewise, in various ways.

Now the movement has blossomed out into a full scale statewide crusade in which 11 cities have raised a "war chest" of \$1,125,000 to provide sites and facilities for incoming factories and institutions of various types.

True to their custom, Oklahoma City chamber of commerce officials are doing what they can to help the various communities to realize their ambitions. Oklahoma seems to be embarked in a full scale, all-out program for greater industrial progress.

"One for all and all for one" is a good motto.—*Oklahoma City (Okla.) Daily Oklahoman.*

The steaks, roasts and chops in the butcher shop showcase aren't always going to come from the Midwest, not if what we saw during an afternoon drive through West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Ascension and East Baton Rouge parishes is any indication.

(Continued on page 71)

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- Sufficient Electric Power to fill the Needs of Industry
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- Ample recreation and health facilities
- Two Major R. R. Trunk Lines
- Several Motor Freight Lines on 4 Major Highways
- 8 Miles to Braniff and Mid-Continent Airlines
- Ample School Facilities, 50 miles to U. of A.
- Friendly attitude of State and local government officials to Industry
- Heavily diversified Agricultural which prevents total crop failures
- Large wealthy market for your products at home

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WAREHOUSE PROPERTIES FOR SALE

LOCATION	AREA (approx.)
Albany, Ga.	161,000 sq. ft.
Athens, Ga.	395,000 sq. ft.
Augusta, Ga.	470,000 sq. ft.
Dothan, Ala.	357,000 sq. ft.
Mobile, Ala.	165,000 sq. ft.

Will consider sub-dividing plants at Athens, Ga., Augusta, Ga., Dothan, Ala.

Suitable for manufacturing, processing or assembly plants.

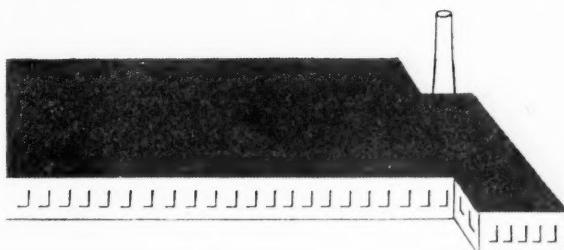
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COLUMBIA

SOUTH CAROLINA

Texas City Disaster

(Continued from page 27)

tion program announced by Edgar M. Queeny, chairman of the board of directors, at a March 25 meeting of stockholders.

Monsanto employed about 475 people in the Texas City plant, purchased from the War Assets Administration last August for \$10,000,000. Original cost of the works, built in 1942 and re-leased to Monsanto for production of styrene used in the synthetic program during the war, was estimated at \$17,000,000. Monsanto was in the process of building a \$1,000,000 addition at the time of the disasters. While its wartime output went to various plants processing synthetic rubber, the shipments were rerouted to its plastic plant at Springfield, Mass., after purchase from the government. Some of the basic chemicals that come out of the plant are shipped to the company's other plants.

The projected polystyrene unit which would have been completed this year promised a capacity of 3,000,000 pounds of basic chemicals a month and would have supplied not only Monsanto's plants scattered over the country but the plastics industry as a whole.

Mr. Rand made the Texas City styrene plant the nucleus of the company's Texas division late last year because of what he described as its capable management. H. K. Eckert is manager. Outright purchase of the mammoth unit from the government guaranteed a volume supply of styrene for the production of polystyrene plastics. Styrene, when polymerized (uniting two or more like molecules to form another compound of higher molecular weight and different physical properties), becomes a substance capable of being made plastic through application of heat. Monsanto markets the product as Lustron.

Styrene is processed from propane, which is a product of recycled gas, and benzine, a coke oven by-product. The latter is purchased by the company on the open market.

Monsanto, situated in the heart of a \$125,000,000 industrial area, is forty miles south of Houston and seven miles across the bay from Galveston. Just beyond the business district of 15,000-populated Texas

City, the plant is located in the waterfront area along a five-mile channel, which was hardest hit by the explosion from the French ship, Grandcamp. The bulk of organic heavy chemicals processing on the Gulf Coast is centered at the Texas port, which also houses six other major industries, excluding the extensive waterfront and terminal facilities and smaller manufacturing and shipping centers.

Fortunately, the sprawling facilities of the Carbide & Carbon Chemical Corporation, subsidiary of Union Carbide Company, and the richly endowed Pan American Refinery are staked across town from the blast area. No appreciable damage was reported by either firm. The largest and most completely equipped tin smelter in the world, which utilized Bolivian and other foreign ores during the war, is about three miles northwest of the Monsanto site.

Monsanto and Carbide & Carbon Chemical Corporation had plans prior to the war for establishment of facilities at Texas City, which is one of the ten busiest ports in the United States. The war hurried both of their plans. Carbide's present hold near the Pan American Refinery involves a \$31,000,000 investment. The corporation is currently engaged in spending an additional \$16,000,000 for an expansion plant which will produce basic chemicals from waste gases. Carbide moved into the area in 1938, but not until the war did it shift into expansive operation. The adjoining Pan American farm represents an estimated \$50,000,000 investment in a 100,000-barrel-daily capacity layout.

In the vicinity of the tin smelter, Republic Oil Refining Company has staked a 35,000 barrel-daily capacity plant which is one of the early industries in the area and showing an initial investment of \$16,000,000. Texas City Refining Company, later owned by American Liberty Oil Company and recently sold to Sid Richardson Refining Company, Fort Worth, was the first major industry in the area. Four major railroads serve the growing industrial center. Seatrain Lines, Inc., built a \$400,000 terminal close to the Monsanto plant in 1939 and began moving en-

tire freight trains between Texas City and New York. New Orleans is the only other Gulf port that has this service.

Ruins of the Monsanto structures rest on what was originally the site of the Texas Sugar Refining Company, erected in 1923 on \$5,000,000 and buried with the depression. Monsanto reconverted the sugar plant for the production of styrene, developing it into almost a new and greatly enlarged processing plant.

Texas City, which has seen an industrial payroll of \$18,000,000 annually swell its bank deposits from an \$800,000 in 1936 to \$11,000,000 in 1946, uses the 300-foot wide channel for exporting a heavy traffic of petroleum products, chemicals, sulphur, grain and other yields from the rich earth of Texas. It will see the rebirth of the Monsanto ruins and the new birth of many other industrial developments that are only keeping pace with the rapid industrialization of a great Southwest.

J. F. Mazzia, assistant general manager of the Fire Companies' Adjustment Bureau, Dallas, said at Galveston that the entire property loss in Texas City would total \$35,000,000, the majority of which is an estimated industrial loss of \$30,000,000. Fire adjusters believe that when final estimates are made the loss will be second to the terrific \$350,000,000 San Francisco earthquake damage.

Mr. Mazzia said Oil Insurance Association, Chicago, would shoulder the biggest load of the Texas City claims, including the Monsanto plant at \$20,000,000 and Humble Oil & Refining Company's adjoining tank farm which burned up \$1,000,000. Republic Refining Company suffered \$2,000,000 damage while other estimates of loss in the area include \$5,000,000 at the razed Texas City Terminal Company, immediately south of the Monsanto plant; \$500,000 in rolling stock; \$1,000,000 in municipal buildings and schools and a marine insurance loss on three ships.

Avondale Mills, 50 Years Old

Avondale Mills, with operations in seven Alabama communities, employing 6,800 persons and consuming nearly 200,000 bales of cotton a year, recently celebrated its 50th anniversary. The fifty years of its existence have become recognized by the citizenry and press of Alabama as years not only of progress but also of goodwill and fair dealing.

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South's Industrial Development

(Continued from page 25)

favorable soil and climate of the South produce a growth which, thanks to Dr. Charles Herty, has opened a vast source of new wealth to industry generally, and to the Southern farmer.

In no field has progress been more impressive than in chemurgical utilization of the products of Southern farms. So the Southern farm is a part of the South's development by no means to be overlooked in any discussion of this kind. In fact, there are being discovered almost every day new Southern farm by-products that are proving indispensable to industry through the magic of science.

To see the eagerness with which the South has taken hold of scientific research as a necessary part of this development which I am talking about is inspiring. And this is especially true when one realizes the vast storehouse of raw material wealth from the soil, the mines, and the forests of this favored region.

Now a word about research. It is very gratifying to those who have known of the notable work of laboratories of other sections, to see in every part of the South today the enthusiasm with which research institutions have been established in Southern cities, and in many cases in private plants, and how producers are taking their problems to those scientists who are making two blades of grass to grow where there was only one before, and sometimes none.

Developments in research work are numerous and varied, affecting agriculture and industry both. A new process prevents nitrate crystals from caking. Another project determines the relation of physical properties of wheat to the baking qualities of flour, with a view to enable upgrading of flour either through treatment of the wheat or by methods of plant breeding.

Much progress has been made in the treatment of various mill wastes to develop cellulose and lignin which, with addition of a plasticizer and filler, produces plastics.

As far back as the period before the first World War, we were diligent in pointing out the South's potentialities for chemical manufacture. Today is seeing these forecasts coming true. The South's position as a storehouse of basic materials entering into chemical production is recognized.

By 1939 the dollar value of chemical production in the South had reached a total of nine hundred and sixty-seven million dollars a year. By 1945 it had jumped to two billion, forty-two million dollars a year. The growth has been one both of expansion and diversification. Chemicals now produced in the South are myriad. They take in not only volume commercial products such as fertilizer, insecticides and other well known products for ultimate consumers, but also products almost without number which perform miraculous functions in the production of other industrial products.

The possibilities of the chemical industry are almost without limit.

Any man whose soul is alive cannot see this evidence of creative enterprise, the thrill, the romance of it, the benefit of it to the human race, without lifting his voice in praise to the Almighty for the spirit of America and the South which is destined to make us of help to the world.

To contrast what I now see and know with the atmosphere, the sentiment, the difficulties of 50 years ago, makes me not only grateful, but assured as to what is ahead.

While we find Southern wealth from the farms increasing, we find that bank resources have shown similarly impressive gains, especially during the last five years.

Resources of all Southern banks, trust companies and saving institutions were more than thirty-four billion dollars in 1945, while they were only a little over twelve billion dollars in 1940. Southern banks today are eager and prepared to advance money for the furtherance of Southern private enterprise. No longer is the South mainly dependent upon Northern sources for the wherewithal of its development.

Southern construction, retarded by the war, is expected in the months to come to break all previous records. Contracts awarded in the South during the first three months of 1947 totaled three hundred and forty-one million, fifty-two thousand dollars.

Among recent active projects reflecting far reaching enterprise and large expenditures, are the following:

Pipeline improvement, costing forty million dollars, by the Texas Eastern Transmission Company, to run from Texas to the East.

Tennessee Gas and Transmission Company of Houston is providing gas facilities costing twenty-nine and one half million dollars.

Natural Gas Pipeline Company and Texoma Natural Gas Company are providing gas transmission facilities in Texas to supply Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Illinois. The cost is estimated at twenty-three million and over.

A natural gas transmission system to run from Texas to Michigan, will cost fifty-two million and over.

These are only a few among many.

Industrial contracts in the last three months totaled one hundred twenty-four million, eight hundred ninety thousand dollars.

As shown in the *Blue Book of Southern Progress*, the latest edition of which has been recently issued, the South manufactures twenty-two per cent of the nation's goods. It produces forty-eight per cent of the nation's mineral wealth. It cuts forty-five per cent of the nation's lumber.

In its two hundred and twenty-six million acres of commercial forest area, the South has nearly half of the timber stand

of the entire United States.

The South produces over sixty-one billion kilowatt hours of electricity as compared with one hundred sixty-one billion produced by the rest of the country, or about thirty-eight per cent.

The South produces nearly three times as much natural gas as all the other states combined.

The South has many industries which are the largest of their kind in the United States, and some of them are the largest in the world. The list is too long to read to you in the time allotted me.

In the comparatively recent past, gigantic enterprises to extract magnesium from sea-water, huge plants for the production of chlorine, bromine, caustic soda, and synthetic rubber have been established. Some of these were for war purposes, but with today's products applicable to peacetime economy, few of them will be abandoned.

A modern steel plant near Houston by one of the country's largest producers, and another plant at Longview to produce sponge iron by a new process, are based on the resources of Texas. Incidentally, the enthusiasm of the people of Texas for more and more industries to utilize their abundant raw materials promises great things for that remarkable state.

They have a new tin smelter near Houston which is the only one in the western hemisphere, and reported to be one of the most modern in the world. The United States does not produce tin in merchantable quantities, so that this smelter will have to depend mainly on Bolivian tin.

We carried in our publication a short time ago, a story that brought a special thrill to those of us who study the progress of Southern industry. It was about the making of bedspreads. All of us are familiar with this home industry that was started by a Georgia farm girl in 1900, but few of us knew or realized that it is now a multi-million dollar business. With the aid of special machinery, it is estimated that the dollar volume of production of this industry this year will total well over one hundred million dollars. It is a peculiarly Southern industry, and seventy-five per cent of it remains in the communities where it first began.

In the opinion of the publication which I have the honor to represent, the time is rapidly approaching for the South to assume an industrial leadership of the nation which it had in the early days of the nineteenth century. I would like to quote from an editorial which we printed a few months ago.

"Today there are approximately forty-thousand manufacturing plants in the South. Most of the raw materials for these products come from Southern farms and mines. In spite of this, however, many raw materials and farm products are still shipped outside the South for processing, and even more important, most of its partly processed products are shipped elsewhere to be manufactured into finished articles. Airplanes, automobiles, electric motors, steam engines,

radios and precision tools are just a few examples.

"The South is now ready to adopt and nourish enterprises of this kind. Its social structure is now ripe for the development of industries which will convert into finished products the natural resources with which it has been blessed.

"There is growing discontent of manufacturers in the over-crowded areas of the North and East. This discontent stems from many causes, not the least of which are subversive labor influences, work stoppages, high taxes and discriminatory state legislation. This discontent impedes manufacturers in their desire to furnish the nation with the goods it wants and needs. The South needs more finished products industries. Many finished products industries need the South."

A movement for the decentralization of industry away from the crowded industrial areas of the North and East is gaining in momentum, and should bring many important enterprises to the South. The leading concerns of the country, because of the recognition by shrewd investors of the South's advantages, are not only considering the establishment of major plants, but branch plants of magnitude are being built because of this urge to decentralize.

The South is ready for more finished products industries, leading to a completely self-contained economy. The South is not only able to produce the raw materials consumed in many of the finished products it uses, but it can now sustain profitably all of the processing stages in between including the capital goods machinery needed for their manufacture.

It is mistakenly believed that Southern labor lacks skill and the ability to do precision work. When we see such plants as Hardie-Tynes in Birmingham, and the new Norge plant in Chattanooga where tolerances are held to thirty millionths of an inch, we know this isn't true.

The South offers advantages to industry that cannot be equaled in other sections of the country. It has: the raw materials, a favorable climate, an abundant supply of loyal, intelligent labor, a diversified economy in both agricultural pursuits and industrial enterprises, ample power and transportation facilities, and, above all, an increasing desire to capitalize on these assets.

It is the mission of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD to point out the new opportunities for the South's industrial development. We can foresee not only a continued growth in productivity and wealth and financial independence, but the time when the South will be known as "the workshop of the nation," as well as its "treasure-chest."

South Building Woolen Mills

According to the latest report on trends of New England business by the First National Bank of Boston, that section is looking forward to a challenge of its long held primacy in wool and worsted production.



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South's Paper Industry Booms — J. H. Allen

(Continued from page 34)

accruing from research that is taking place. The results of this work extend well beyond the realm of pulp and paper alone. Much of the experimentation being pushed involves cellulose, which is turning out to be a substitute for almost any basic structural material. Its plastic and fibrous derivatives are already being used extensively to replace metals and natural fibers. The first serve in the role traditionally played by tin, aluminum and steel; the latter compete with cotton, burlap and similar vegetable fibers. Products made of chinaware and glass are likely also to feel the weight of cellulose competition.

From a fundamental standpoint, the pulp and paper industry should be one of the most permanent in the South. The South has ever been a major timber stronghold of the nation, and only poor management can obliterate this natural advantage. Paper mill executives are often

asked whether Southern timber supply is sufficient to keep the present equipment working at capacity and also to take care of further expansion. Their answer is yes. As supporting reasons they cite first the fact that Southern hardwood areas contain as much cordwood as do the pine areas; that these areas have scarcely been touched by the paper industry as yet; that present cordwood supply can be doubled by using hardwood timber, even though this might entail the manufacture of additional grades and types of paper.

Chiefly, however, their affirmative answer is based on the potentials inherent in Southern pine areas. Timber growing capacity of these lands is eight times present production, a fact that has been recognized for many years but only recently applied. Timber management is fast becoming the order of the day for all who reap benefit from timber growth. Manifestly this is more evident in the case of companies who

produce timber for their own mills or plants, but it is vividly apparent that all timberland owners, large and small, have awakened to the realization that scientific methods must be applied to timber culture. The day of the timber mine is past; timber cropping is replacing timber mining.

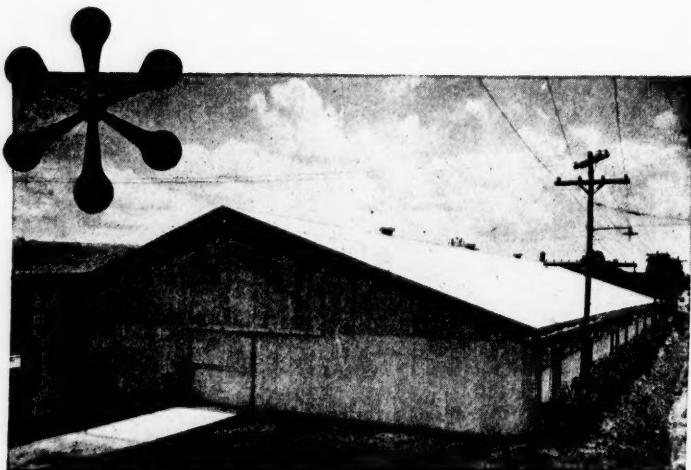
Aside from the strategic advantages apparent in Southern locations, growth of this industry can also be attributed in large measure to the high type of executive leadership evident in its management. It is said that no industry in the United States enjoys more capable pilotage than does this growing Southern business. Attesting to this is the high level of production regularly maintained in Southern mills, the high degree of cooperation between management and labor, and the ever-active reaching out for new products and new processes. These elements combine to contribute additionally to the industry's permanency.

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P. O. BOX 1013

Wood Treating Plant Opened

(Continued from page 36)

ing room, plant control laboratory, chemical storage and mixing room, offices, and locker, lunch and laundry rooms. The chemical storage and mixing room, incidentally, is of railroad platform height to facilitate unloading.

Three 42,000-gallon steel tanks on one side of the treating building provide storage for the large quantities of creosote oil used in the treatment of electrical transmission poles, marine piling, railroad ties and construction lumber. Solutions of Wolman Salts preservative and Minalith flameproofing are stored on the other side of the treating building in three 20,000-gallon

tanks.

Steam for the plant's treating operations is generated in a separate boiler house by a 167 h.p. Dillon horizontal return tubular boiler. Coal feed is provided by a Riley automatic, single retort, underfeed stoker. The 90-foot boiler house stack is guyed, and "tell tales" above the two standard gauge tracks flank the building, quickly reminding yard crane operators to lower their booms or foul the stack's guy wires.

The 2000 feet of standard gauge track on the plant yard, where incoming and outgoing lumber and roundstock is stored, connects with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad system. Tram cars, carrying forest

products to and from the treating cylinders, move over about 3000 feet of narrow gauge track.

Trackage also allows easy access to the Greenlee four-roll, sawn tie and timber incisor. Incising—frequently necessary for species like Douglas fir that are mainly heartwood relatively resistant to treatment—is performed with toothed horizontal and vertical rollers that make openings parallel to the grain to permit the entrance of preservatives. The Greenlee machine handles sawed stock 2 to 20 in. thick and 4 to 24 in. wide.

L. H. Harper, resident engineer during the construction, will head the staff of the plant as superintendent. J. R. Brummett, assistant superintendent will direct treating operations.

NEW PRODUCTS

High-Vacuum Furnace

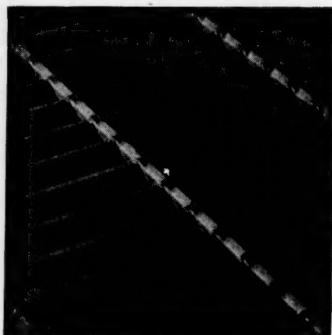
For the heat treatment of materials which are highly reactive toward gases, a new type of high-vacuum furnace has been developed by Eitel-McCullough, Inc., 1570 San Mateo Ave., San Bruno, Calif. Capable of continuous operation at temperatures in the 1800°C region, the standard type consists of three chambers integrated into a single enclosed cubicle as illustrated. Cycling circuits are incorporated so one chamber can be in the treatment phase while one is under preliminary pumping and the third is being reloaded.

Each chamber of the furnace is equipped with a special high-speed oil diffusion pump capable of maintaining high vacuum during outgassing operations.

Projection Welding

A manufacturing process which increases the security of attachment of automobile or truck bodies and steering gear assemblies to chassis frames has been developed by Midland Steel Products Co., Cleveland, O.

The process consists of projection welding previously threaded nuts to frame side rails. The nuts have four projections formed on the attachment side of the head during the forging process. To attach a nut to the frame, it is placed, with projections "up," in the lower die of the platen of a 100 KVA Progressive Welder Co. press welder. The side rail is slid along, until a registering hole in the channel drops over the shoulder on the nut. The upper platen is brought down, one shot of current is passed through the electrodes, fusing the projections to the side rail and the job is finished.



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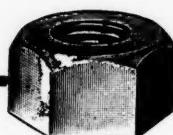
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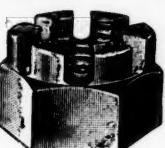
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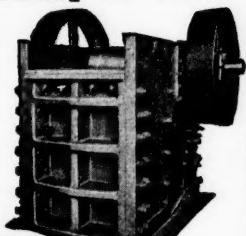
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Potomac Soundings

(Continued from page 12)

ing frustrated by the ever-present demand for higher wages. On each occasion to date, these higher wage demands, on the showdown, have won the assenting nod of the White House.

To me, it seems unlikely that many successful business enterprises will dissipate their working capital by selling at prices lower than production costs, on the mere gamble that as prices of raw materials come down they will be able to replenish their capital reserves. And this holds with particular force at a time when it is the fixed policy of the government to advance its official support prices on many basic raw materials from month to month as "parity" goes up.

Under the parity system, the support prices for farm products go up automatically as city prices rise; and city prices rise every time wages go up; and wages go up 10 to 15 per cent every year.

This comes perilously close to economic perpetual motion—a very dangerous thing to monkey with.

Everybody I ever knew in that field lost his shirt. The darn thing appeared to work for a little while, and then went blooey.

The Natural Gas Amendments

The natural gas industry, the most rapidly developing fuel enterprise in the

South, sees a tremendous era of expansion immediately ahead if restrictive and crippling regulatory rules of the Federal Power Commission are amended by the present session of Congress.

Representative Ross Rizley, of Oklahoma, is sponsor of the proposed amendments before the House Commerce Committee. Sponsors of the amendments contend that FPC has far overreached its proper authority, as delegated in the Natural Gas Act of 1938, in regulations and controls over distribution, new connections, and service to new areas. These bureaucratic restraints, the industry insists, serve to keep this rich resource from many industrial uses. With the recent leasing of the Big and Little Inch pipelines, a whole new territory is open to immediate gas supply—when and if the Federal Power Commission can get through its self-prescribed red tape.

The Rizley amendments would define the authority of the FPC more clearly in the light of recent administrative difficulties encountered by the gas industry.

"Limitations on development of natural gas, with tremendous implications for the oil industry," says Congressman Rizley, "are due to efforts by the Federal Power Commission to extend its regulatory control beyond authority granted by Congress. Administrative and judicial legislation has replaced the intent of the

Natural Gas Act. It must be clarified and redefined."

The gas industry's bill of particulars against FPC carries four counts. The first relates to inordinate delay and bureaucratic quibbling over expansion and development programs, a situation which takes all the normal drive out of the industry in new areas. Tremendous investments must necessarily be involved in engineering surveys, preliminary negotiations with state public service commissions, and like preparatory work. Then, all this investment is tied up indefinitely while FPC flounders for months or years trying to decide whether to issue the developmental permit.

Elaborating this count, Congressman Rizley says:

"The Federal Power Commission is undertaking to decide for the American people how, where, and when they will use a particular type of fuel. Individual choice is giving way to bureaucratic decision as to what is best for the people."

Spokesmen for the gas industry say that development applications aggregating more than \$500,000,000 are now pending before FPC.

"But the execution of these vast programs will largely hinge on whether producing companies are permitted by law to operate with reasonable security, avoid waste, and plan orderly development in advance of consumer demand."

Pulpwood and Mechanization

(Continued from page 34)

859,169. The average farm was increased from 174 to 195 acres. A gain of 220,000 full owners or managers accompanied a decrease of about 1,000,000 in tenant family workers and hired hands.

These figures give some insight into the possibilities presented by the trend toward mechanized agriculture, even in the rolling and hilly areas of the Southeast. Incidentally, these states already have great forestry resources and lumbering industries; furthermore, they offer almost unlimited opportunities for pulpwood forestry developments on abandoned farm lands, or on cut-over areas which Nature uneconomically reseeded.

And, here comes brilliantly into the picture the paper making industry.

The persistent shortages of paper products of all kinds have made America paper conscious but have not made the South's pulp-paper industry publicity conscious. Consequently, the over-all business and industry of the South only indistinctly visualizes a form of industrial-

(Continued on page 62)

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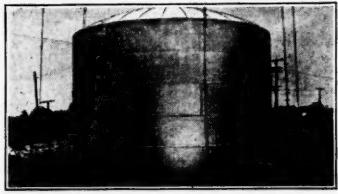


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Pulpwood and Mechanization

(Continued from page 60)

agricultural revolution which these various multi-million-dollar paper mills are almost silently, but powerfully, influencing.

Nevertheless, at least several major industries are acutely aware of paper's presence. Among these are the railroads, with their craving for greater freight tonnages; the power companies, with their expansive watersheds; and the farmers, who have opened before them a practically unlimited cash market at good prices for present and future tree harvests.

The prime quest of these plants over the South is for chemical pulp, though the chemical by-products are important in sales values. About half of a log is suitable for chemical pulp. The industry's research steadily is finding uses for the other half of the log's composition, primarily through chemistry.

High refinement of wood pulp provides cellulose and any writing about cellulose would be notably incomplete without emphasis being given also to the consumption of that wood product in the production of synthetic yarns. That is an industrial romance in itself.

In the South, the significant upsurge of interest on the part of industry in forestry management is being liberally assisted by Federal and State Governments.

With tree harvesting attaining greater and greater economic force, an outstanding Carolina forestry management project was lately disclosed by Duke Power Co. This activity, in its initial stages but well organized, is spread over 150,000 acres in North Carolina and South Carolina mountain and Piedmont areas and ultimately will encompass 200,000 acres.

Simultaneously, Duke is reducing farming operation to 10,000 acres in

425 farms, most of which will be consolidated into 250-acre, intensely mechanized farms when equipment becomes available. The company's aim is to make these larger farms profitable "showplaces" of scientific agriculture.

Duke so far has carefully planted 5,000 acres in pines—1,000 seedlings to the acre. Last Winter 300,000 seedlings, bought from Federal and State agencies, were planted. The operation aims at an annual planting of 2,000,000 seedlings. Through 50 to 100 years this project will revitalize abandoned farm lands where the top-soil washed away during unscientific farming.

Though forest fires ever will be a hazard, the initial crowding, as the trees grow, will prevent formation of limbs and will assure ultimately a maximum of knot-free lumber in a tall trunk.

Bent and broken trees in later years will be cut away for pulpwood. Starting about ten years after planting and repeated at ten-year intervals thereafter, thinning will be progressive to the end that 150 choice trees per acre will be allowed to remain for growth into prime saw timber at ages somewhere between 60 and 100 years.

Sometime this program will be "balanced," with pines or hardwood. The theory is that, after 100 years, 1-100th of the project's timberland will be cleared annually of saw timber that endured through the man-supervised "survival of the fittest." Each year's cleared area will be replanted for another crop — pulpwood, as the years elapse, and lumber, after 100 years.

Thus, the project, involving potential millions of capital, will evolve through management over the long term into a scientific "rotation" procedure. In 50 years, a pine seedling should develop into a tree 120 feet tall on good soil and one 60 feet tall on poor soil—and they will be little affected by disease, only fire.

Gordon Foods

(Continued from page 31)

wrapping machines, the company produces also most of the cellophane bags it uses. Automatic machines butter the peanut butter sandwiches. The latest in roasting, blanching and cooking equipment has been in
(Continued on page 64)

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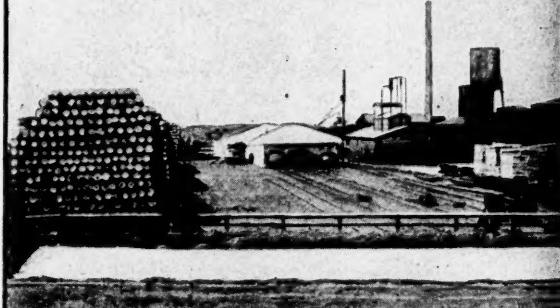
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Gordon Foods

(Continued from page 62)

stalled in its peanut and nut meat departments. The company's gas ovens have automatic mixing machines.

In the Louisville plant, a bakery has been installed, along with the latest packaging machinery. The Louisville plant contains 30,000 square feet of space. The Atlanta plant has about 25,000 square feet with another 30,000 square feet for warehousing operations.

But in Pat O'Brien's opinion, the company's expansion, remarkable as it has been, really is just getting a start. For example: New products are planned for the immediate future. These include the production of corn chips, pecan pies, canned potato sticks and canned nuts. The company plans to expand its fleet of trucks before long to between 125 and 150. New jobbing distributors will be added.

Gordon Foods appears an ideal example of the type of business enterprises adapted to the South, and



Pat F. O'Brien

its owners have made the most of that natural adaptation, especially in their consumption of the South's huge peanut crop.

The company is a firm believer in efficient display of its products and proper advertising. It has adapted, for example, its display material to the type of outlet in which it finds its products are sold. Its trademark, incidentally, is a picture of its

trucks. On the label of every package Gordon sells is a reproduction of one of its trucks, painted red and bearing this lettering: "Gordon's Fresh Potato Chips. Salted Peanuts — Candies — Nuts — Cakes — Peanut Butter Sandwiches."

The entire Gordon organization is composed of Southerners—men who believe in the South—and who have discovered that their faith is paying off in a major way.

South's Chemical Industry

(Continued on page 33)

metics, 15 per cent of the insecticides, and less than 1 per cent of the soap.

Signs are not lacking that the unfinished part of the South's program is already in the making. In the case of rayon, a finished chemical product, the South turns out now about 60 per cent of total production. Of fertilizers it produces about 70 per cent. These products, moreover, are predominantly used in the South, the rayon in the South's unchallenged textile industry.

(Continued on page 66)



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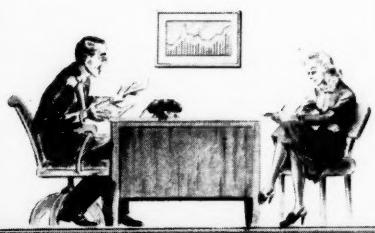
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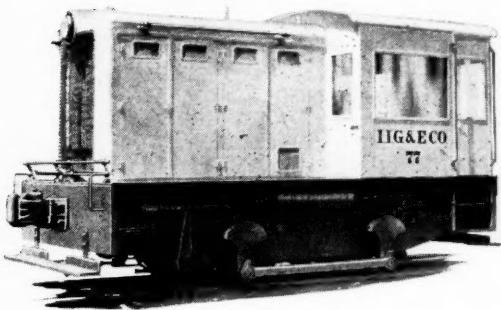
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South's Chemical Industry

(Continued from page 64)

try, the fertilizer on Southern farms. In these the South's program can be seen functioning in ideal manner—converting into finished products, for Southern use, the natural resources with which the region is also blessed.

This is the third of a series of staff articles to appear in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD to depict in detail the growth of the major manufacturing enterprises in the South.

Cement, the Barometer

(Continued from page 35)

In 1836, a cement works was established at Cumberland, Maryland, and a year later at Hancock in the same state. In 1848, other cement plants were established at Balcony Falls and Halcombs Rock in Virginia. Georgia entered the lists in 1850 by discovering cement rock at a point called Cement, and establishing a substantial plant there.

These were the pioneer Southern states in the industry, but from 1850 onward the list was swiftly augmented, until production of cement had materialized in 13 of the 16 states, through addition of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia.

Considering the quality and extent of the South's cement rock deposits, there would seem to be little reason why its percentage of national production should not be even higher than it is. One thing, however, which exerts considerable bearing on cement production is the matter of distribution. Transportation costs for this unusually heavy commodity constitute a material factor in distribution, and with competition as keen as it is in the industry, these costs have a tendency to localize distribution, and in that manner limit profitable production.

The South now consumes cement in direct proportion to production, and increase of the latter will be largely contingent upon general industrial expansion. This feature serves to strengthen the industry's

status as a barometer of industrial progress.

Beyond its own borders the South has little to fear in the way of competition. While it is said that there is not a state in the union which does not have cement rock deposits of one kind or another, far from all of them enjoy these in the quality and quantity to be found in the South.

NEW PRODUCTS

Freezer Alarm Switch

A new low voltage electrical alarm switch designed to warn of mechanical difficulties in commercial and home freezers is announced by Cutler-Hammer, Inc., 268 N. 12th St., Milwaukee 1, Wis., (electrical manufacturers.)

Installed with either a bell, light or buzzer alarm device, the switch is designed to function as soon as the temperature in the freezer rises to a predetermined danger point. The alarm device begins to operate while the interior temperature is still relatively low, thus providing a reasonable period of time for emergency repairs before food spoilage starts.

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A gas producer that generates a prepared atmosphere by partially burning (exothermic reaction) natural, artificial or propane gas is announced by the Bellevue Industrial Furnace Co., 2971 Bellevue, Detroit 7, Mich. The air-gas ratio used to produce the desired atmosphere is set by means of the micrometer adjusting valve of the precision gas mixing controller. This definite gas-air mixture is then passed through a fire check valve and into the special burner and burned within the primary and secondary combustion chambers.

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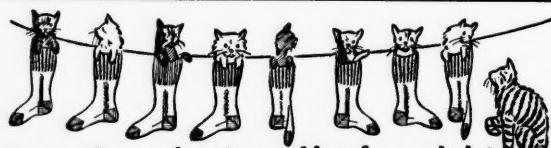
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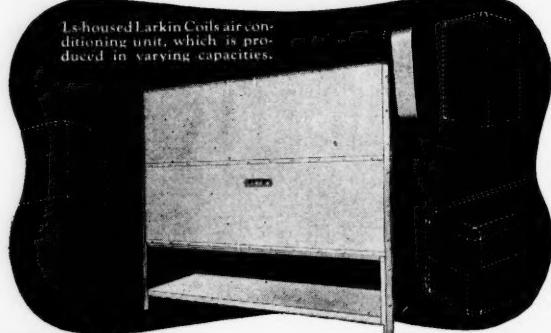
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folk & Western and Virginian R. R. Principals
address: Owner, Box 531, Beckley,
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selling experience. Agency or Distributor
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Clifton, Texas, has much to offer as site
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cheap power, good rail and truck transportation
connections, good schools, available labor
supply of men and women, no labor agitators,
churches, pure artesian water, natural
gas, hospital, and fine community pride.
Write L. E. Tennison, secretary, Chamber
of Commerce Committee, Clifton, Texas.

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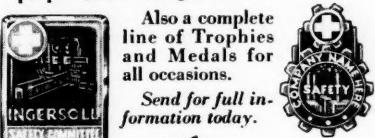
Signalling Timer

A new, signalling timer designed to command visual and audible attention the instant a time interval is completed, provide for the automatic closing or opening of a circuit at the end of elapsed time, and to operate additional buzzers, bells or lights at remote locations, is announced by Industrial Timer Corp., 110 Edison Place, Newark, N. J.

When the pointer on the timer is manually set to the required interval shown on the dial, a circuit is closed which operates a pilot light indicating that the time interval has started. The moving pointer revolves anti-clockwise toward zero; at any second during the interval the exact time elapsed is shown on the dial. When the interval is completed, an audible alarm sounds and the pilot light goes out. The buzzer continues to sound until the toggle switch on the timer is snapped to off position or the timing interval is again started by moving the pointer knob to the required time interval.



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Temperature Control

A new precision temperature variation control instrument, the Xactline Capacitrol, has been announced by the Claud S. Gordon Co., 3000 S. Wallace St., Chicago 16, Ill.

Press Comments

(Continued from page 50)

In pasture after pasture we saw good beef cattle grazing. They were broad-backed, deep-chested animals which will dress out nearly top quality. Ten, even five years ago, a drive along the same route would have shown far more scrawny animals suited neither for milk production nor for eating.

We pay tribute to Western beef now and we lay our money on the line for a "prime" product that is not always what it is cracked up to be.

We are looking to the day when we can buy more quality meats produced on Louisiana pasture and in Louisiana feedlots. And we believe that it is coming soon.—Baton Rouge (La.) State Times.

New uses for old products have come with bewildering rapidity. Making cloth out of sand and glass out of cotton—producing automobile parts from soybeans—spinning fibers from gas—producing miraculous healing agencies from mould—discovering fertilizer values in trace elements that may be distributed at the rate of a spoonful per acre—these are but a few of thousands of revelations.—Oklahoma City (Okla.) Daily Oklahoman.

A measure, now before both houses of Congress, which has received little general publicity but is important to business and professional people as well as to consumers, would require the Department of Commerce and its Bureau of the Census to conduct a new survey of business and industrial conditions and hereafter to keep these statistics up to date.—Lexington (Ky.) Herald-Leader.

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